CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28743—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 16, 1892.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs.	A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37	12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33	0
Heart Bottle	30	4
O. 3.	26	0
Glentromie	27	4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18	12

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st May.
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th „
B.L. SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th „
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th „
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th „
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

May 19th	June 2nd	June 30th.
	„ 16th	July 14th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 27, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on :

2nd June. 28th June. 26th July

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. May 5. 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd May.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 7, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances :—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.	
†* IONIA	5503	E. Boyle	26th May	for Plymouth.
†* RUTHENIA	5400	E. Bellinge	29th „	„ Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3100	R. Jones	10th June	„ Liverpool or Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.

† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 18th May, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 21st May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 22nd May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 19th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th May, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at :—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	16th May.
BRITANNIA	3039	Jas. Brown	7th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed, twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 7, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.

INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

FIRE INCOME, 1890, £75,000 IN EXCESS OF 1889.
FUNDS NOW EXCEED 8 MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCES granted on favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO RIDING MEN.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS,
MEASURING STANDARDS,
HORSE CLIPPERS,
FARRIER'S TOOLS,
HORSE BRUSHES,
LEATHERS,
BUCKETS,
SADDLERY,
DRUGS,
&c., &c.

STABLE REQUISITES STOCKED OF BEST QUALITY ONLY!
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RAIN { Simple, without mechanism and adapted to the large Rain-fall of India. The accuracy of each instrument is guaranteed. Complete Rs. 10-8. } **GAUGES**

KEMP AND CO. LD., BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES

ARE instruments for estimating the amount of Rainfall : and when the influence of Rain upon the growth and quality of crops, as well as upon the sanitary condition of the people is considered, it hardly seems possible to overestimate the commercial and social importance of accurate statistics on this interesting branch of weather estimation.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION PATTERN—5 inch receiving surface, accurately graduated glass measures	each Rs.	10 8
Directions affixed to each Apparatus.		
SPARE GLASS MEASURES, ½in. graduated into 50 parts (thus showing hundredths of an inch)	„	2 8
Ditto with directions engraved on same	„	3 8

BOMBAY : Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. { **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { POONA : Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

CHEMISTS, WINE, AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.
NEW BRANCH—CUMBALLA HILL.

COUGHS & COLDS { Quickly and permanently cured by "PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP," Re. 1 per bottle. KEMP and Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

POPULAR REMEDIES

Now generally adopted for the cure and prevention of Diseases and alleviation of suffering.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.

A never-failing cure for the diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Skin. Improves Appetite, removes Constipation, and keeps up General Health. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE.

Increases Flesh and Weight, strengthens Bones, removes Ricketts, and is a sure remedy against wasting diseases, Consumption and all other sufferings arising from deficient nourishment. Re. 1-4.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Kills Fevers, Ague, Chill, Influenza, and Malaria in any form. Re. 1.

ANGEL'S GALACTAGOGUE.

Most valuable to Nursing Mothers and Wet Nurses, increases flow of natural, healthy Milk, when it becomes scanty through whatever cause. Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

MUNK'S PULMONICON OR CHERRY COUGH ELIXIR.

By far the best preparation for the relief and cure of Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Diseases. As. 12.

HERMIT'S SATURANA SALVE.

Supersedes all preparations for the cure of Ringworm, Dhobies Itch, and allied Skin Diseases. As 6.

PUKKA RUSMA.

Removes superfluous hair from the body without injuring the Skin. Re. 1.

&c., &c.,

SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL

Is a great nervine Tonic, palatable, pleasant and effective. Serviceable as a real brain food and as a general Tonic. Rs. 2-4.

PETER'S SANTOLICURA.

A Few doses cure the most obstinate forms of Urinary Diseases. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

ANGEL'S BABY'S BALM

Is used in all diseases of Children. Safe, pleasant, and effective. Every Mother should have it. Re. 1.

PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA.

The best Remedy for General Debility and Deranged Mental and Physical Powers, brings new health, life, energy, and vitality in youth and old without regard to sex. Is a great Sexual Tonic. Rs. 3-7.

MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM.

For the cure and arrest of Attacks from Asthma, and Allied disorders : gives relief in five minutes. Re. 2.

HERMIT'S HERBAL BRASSICON.

This giant pain expeller is never known to fail in giving relief in all aches and pains to which human body is subjected. Re. 1.

SQUIBB'S DYSENTERY DROPS.

Cures Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Cholera. Re. 1-4.

ST. MARK'S RESTORATIVE BEADS.

Golden Tonic of the day. All symptoms of Poorness of Blood, weak feelings after sickness, &c., quickly yield to this Remedy. Perfectly tasteless. Re. 1.

&c., &c.,

23, HUMMUM STREET.—**MADON, SONS & CO.,**—FORT, BOMBAY.

IN consequence of an acknowledged paucity of high class TRICHINOPOLY and DINDIGUL TOBACCO this season, I have ventured a new departure in Cigars, and respectfully ask attention to the special select parcel of

DUTCH CIGARS

I have just imported to meet the anticipated demand for a MILD, WELL FLAVORED Cigar, of EASY DRAUGHT and FINISHED APPEARANCE at a REASONABLE PRICE. To effect a ready introduction I am quoting these at from

Rs. 3 AND UPWARD PER 100.

The special attention of MESS PRESIDENTS and HONORARY SECRETARIES of Clubs is respectfully requested to these Cigars, which have all the character of a Genuine Havannah at a minimum of cost.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete..........Re. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } **F. S. MADON & CO.,** { Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

DRYING { For preserving everything that is subject to injury from damp, CIGARS and MATCHES particularly. Price : Rs. 2-8, 3-8, 5, and 10. } **BOTTLES**

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette Press.*

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE metal used in every article is the hard white metal known to the Trade under various names, and which is infinitely superior in every way to the cheaper and more easily worked mixtures in which lead and bismuth are largely used, under the name of Britannia metal, a mis-application of the word, by-the-bye, to British Ears, as German Silver must be to those of the Fatherland.

Our Stock of Electro-plate is manufactured of hard white metal, which emits a clear ringing sound when tapped, whereas the so-called Britannia metal sounds dead and flat like lead. The former is not only more serviceable and durable *per se*, but it both takes and holds the plating far better.

	Rs.
Tea and Coffee Services	Rs. 45 to 220
Mocha Sets	75
Samovar Sets	150
Punch Bowls	Rs. 200 to 270
Liquor Frames	Rs. 25 to 50
Fruit Knife Stands	Rs. 15 to 30
Cruet Frames	Rs. 15 to 90
Coloured Stoneware, Bowls, Jars, Barrels for Sugar, Marmalade, Biscuits, &c.	Rs. 12 to 22
Coffee Makers, with spirit lamp heaters	15
Wine Coolers	55
Egg Frames	Rs. 20 to 120
Ice Buckets	9
Ice Tongs	4
Ice Bowls	18
Butter Dishes	Rs. 9 to 30
Claret Jugs	Rs. 30 to 60
Wine Services	Rs. 50 to 150
Hand and Table Mirrors	Rs. 9 to 200
Trays, Salvers, and Waiters	Rs. 14 to 110
Cigar Lighters	9
Fruit Stands	Rs. 15 to 500
Flower Stands	Rs. 15 to 65
Sugar Boxes	27
Ice Cream Plates	Each 5
Ash Trays	Rs. 2-8 to 6
Napkin Rings	Rs. 2 to 8
Sardine Boxes on Wheels	Rs. 20 to 30
Toast Racks	Rs. 10 to 20
Inkstands	Rs. 9 to 70
Paper Weights	Rs. 9 to 30

	Rs.
Prize Cups	Rs. 8 to 100
Candle Sticks with glass bell shades, per pair	Rs. 12 to 48
Table Lamps, splendidly decorated	Rs. 45 to 110
Table Call Bells	Rs. 6 to 10
Salt Cellers Glass Liners	Rs. 4 to 8
Nut Crackers	4
Collapsing Tumblers in case	5
Christening Mugs	Rs. 9 to 25
Smokers' Sets	Rs. 20 to 60
Tankards	Rs. 18 to 75
Tilting Tea kettles, with Spirit Lamp Heaters	40
Salad Bowls	Rs. 35 and 45
Ice Water Jugs, Plain or Handsomely Chased,	Rs. 45 to 95
Night Lamp Screens	Rs. 12 to 25
Toilet Services	300
Call Gongs	Rs. 15 to 13
Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp heaters	30
Cake or Bread Trays	Rs. 25 to 65
Asparagus Service	13
Cheese Covers	20
Soup Tureens	Rs. 45 to 70
Caviare Stands	16
Vegetable Dishes	Rs. 55 to 120
Venison Dish	90
Fish do.	90
Knife Rests	Rs. 2 to 4
Spirit Flasks	Rs. 8 to 20
Spoons and Forks, per doz.	Rs. 14 to 40
Complete Table Sets of Spoons and Forks in Box	200

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS, CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HOT WEATHER.

GENTS' INDIA GAUZE UNDER-VESTS.

FOR HOT WEATHER WEAR, GOOD VALUE.

HALF DOZEN, Rs. 12, EXTRA THIN.

GENTS' INDIA GAUZE PANTS.

HALF DOZEN, Rs. 18, EXTRA THIN.

THORPE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN taking an interest in the invention for the PREVENTION of COLLISIONS on Railways, which was noticed in this paper on the 14th instant, and wanting any information may communicate by letter, or personally, with the inventors at MESSRS. C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 250 tons of ½, ¾ and 1 TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

Specification and forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned.

Tenders which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gun fire) on Wednesday, the 1st June next, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, and in case of failure on the contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14 May, 1892.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the committee of the Chamber have appointed WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 25th and 26th May, 1892, for the purpose of BALLOTTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. FORREST, who has obtained leave of absence up to 5th December, 1892. The Ballot-box will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 14th May, 1892.

PUTTEES.

FOR superior Woollen Puttees, both khakee, blue and dark-green, with seamless edges. Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Prices on application.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to June 13th, 1892, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores required during the year commencing 1st July, 1892:—

I. Miscellaneous Stores of Country produce.
II. Oils, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
III. Clothing.
IV. Stationery.

Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of tenderer's schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of I, II and III, and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Stationery on payment of 8 annas per copy.

The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of tenderer's schedule. Any further information required regarding Miscellaneous Stores, oils and clothing can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, and for Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Ry. Co. at Dharwar in sealed covers superscribed.

Tender for country stores.
Tender for oils, tallow and cotton waste.
Tender for clothing or—
Tender for Stationery as the case may be. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 12 May, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration de bonisnon of the Property and Credits of DEORAJ CUSTOOR, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

KASTUR TALAKCHAND, father of the said deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 5th day of May, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two, and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of our Reign.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. LANE.
The 5th day of May, 1892.

MESSRS. ARDESHIR HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICES.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 10 per cent. for the year ending 29th February, 1892, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 16th instant, to Shareholders, whose names were on the Company's Register on the 25th April, 1892, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
WALTER PROCTER,
For Managing Director.

9th May, 1892.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BURMA-GULF OF MARTABAN-RANGOON RIVER.

ALL the CHANNEL BUOYS in the Rangoon River will in future be PAINTED according to the system agreed upon by the Buoyage Conference, *i. e.*, RED on the STARBOARD HAND coming in, and BLACK on the PORT HAND coming in, and the Fairway Buoy will be painted White and Black in horizontal bands.

By direction of the Rangoon Port Commissioners.

H. HEWETT,
Offg. Deputy Conservator of the Port.

Deputy Conservator's Office, Rangoon, 21st April, 1892.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.

LEGAL and COMMERCIAL WRITERS; suppliers of Type-Writer Machines and all Stationary. Training classes in Short-hand and Type-writing. Undertake to type Petitions, Wills, Indentures, Leases, Agreements, Notices, Proceedings of Public Meetings, Circulars, Essays, Dramas, Regimental records, Lectures, etc. Gentlemen attended to at Hotels, Residences, or Offices, with Type-Writer Machines or Short-hand note taking. All transactions confidential. A Register of Vacancies is kept free to Employers and Students. Apply to THE MANAGER, 72, Meadow Street.

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Full Plate, 8½ by 6½ ...... 5 Annas per Copy.

Other Sizes in Proportion.

Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AN English-built CANOE BAROUCHE, by Windover, the property of Sir RAYMOND WEST.

One DUNNETT GIG, by Windover, the property of Mr GRAHAM LYNN.

One C. Spring CABRIOLETTE, by Slater, the property of Mr. G. W. COTGRAVE.

One Single-seated Brougham in good order, the property of Mr. G. A. KITTREDGE.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each. Rs. 5.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

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GENTLEMEN'S GOLD STUDS.

The largest Selection in India of Gold Studs, Solitaires and Sleeve Links. In whole or half suites for dress or every-day wear.

Shirt Studs, Rs. 10, 15, and 20 per set. Sleeve Links. Rs. 25, 30, and 35. A complete set of Solitaires and Studs with one Diamond in the centre of each, Rs. 62.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

A collection of preserved heads of samber, nilghai, boar, cheetul, buck, and deer; also jackal skin rugs, samber, buck and tiger skins.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of a double barrel B.-L. C.-F. gun by Thomas Watson in case, wearing apparel, scientific instrument, despatch box, rolls of China matting, uniform, a large collection of books, ladies' saddle, &c.

By order of Nanchund Moolchund, and on account and at the risk of Hakimjee Jeemajee and Maniara and Company—16 cases beads.

On account and at the risk of Moolla Tyebally Karimbhoy—

B 1,004 483-87—5 cases, each 120 lbs., Thomas Bear and Sons' Virginia Birds-eye tobacco in 2 oz. packets.

On account of the concerned—

About 90 superior waterproof coats and a few pieces of velvet silk check, and plush, and about 25 ladies' woollen shawls.

On account of the concerned—

A few cases P. Chaveriber's blacking, size No. 1 and No. 2.

AT 2 P.M.

The property of J. N. TATA, Esq.—

1 strong Calcutta-built mail-phaeton with a pair of handsome grey Hungarian geldings and harness complete.

ALSO

1 handsome double-seated brougham,
1 strong office-shigram,
1 light pony-cart,
1 light second-hand victoria,
1 strong built dog-cart with a handsome brown Waler mare 5 years old, and harness,
1 light strong-built landau,
1 strong pony-cart,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned Mahogany grand Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a strong double-seated brougham, with a grey Arab horse and harness, one handsome single seated brougham with spring doors in very good order, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Hink's lamps, pictures, cooking-stove, a large collection of choice ferns, crotons, and other plants, &c., the property of Colonel G. L.C. MEREWETHER, R. E.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 20th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Patel's office, stock in trade of a furniture merchant closing business consisting of drawing-room, dining-room, and bed-room furniture, glassware, crockery, argand and kerosine lamps, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay in suit No. 131 of 1892. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY next, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., at Bhoosaree Moholla, in the shop lately occupied by Hassunally Lalmeyan and also at a godown in Khokha Bazaar the whole stock of hardware consisting of nails, screws, chisels, files, chains, tacks, galvanized buckets, tin plates, window glasses, &c., &c.

FILLETS FOR SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

A few cases of filletts, natural India rubber and cotton and woollen cloth foundation and of different sizes, in lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, behind the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of J. W. FLANAGAN, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Bicycle, Raglan Safety with cushion tyres, apply to

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, May 16, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, behind the Hongkong Bank, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, fancy glass, table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, a rosewood Cottage piano, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Brigade Surgeon W. Dymock, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at 25, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich English and Cutch solid silverware, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, a strong flea-bitten grey country-bred horse, set of single harness, a large collection of valuable medical and other books, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 16, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c—

30 bales grey shirtings.
2 ,, grey yarn.
10 cases white dhooties.
2 ,, turkey red sarries.
6 ,, printed sarries.
3 ,, white handkerchieves.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. B. Rigold and Bergmann—

B R and B—12679—1 case elastic belts, ex Almora.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 16, 1892.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO PIECES OF VALUABLE VACANT GROUND AT RIPON ROAD.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, by order of Messrs Thos. Henry Moore and Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Ripon Road, containing by admeasurement 577 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's No. 3531, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north and west by the land of Municipal Corporation reserved for Public Roads, on the south by the land of Hussonally Sullemanjee, on the east by the property of Elsalee Narsoo and Ellapa Eukoo and now in the occupation of Esmail Khairaj.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Ripon Road, containing by admeasurement 458 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's old Nos. 135, 524; new Nos 270, 268, new survey No. 23-3554, Municipal ward No. 3877-8 street No. 64-9, bounded on the East by the property of Samue Essajee, on the west by the property of Mahomed Jaffer Ramzan and Joomabhoy Sheriff, on the North by Sheriffbhoy Gangjee and other properties and on the south by land reserved for roads. The lands being now in the occupation of Esmail Khairaj.

AUCTION SALE OF 5124 SQUARE YARDS OF VACANT GROUND AT DHARAVI.

Mr. BOMONJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock, p.m., on the premises, by order of Messrs. Thomas Henry Moore and Co. and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Dharavi, containing by admeasurement 5124 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 263, Collector's new No. B 13125, and new Survey Nos. 3-504, 1-505 and formerly standing in the name of Chumbar Bunticha, but now in the name of Ismael Khairaj, bounded on the north partly by Government ground and partly by the said Dharavi Road, on the south and west by the ground of Aitwar Faram, and on the east by the ground formerly of Sookow Parasa, but now unoccupied.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable Tannery or Leather Factory, with building, together with a large number of Tubs and Policing Boards and other articles at Dharavi.

Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, by order of Messrs. Thomas Henry Moore and Co. and on account and risk of Canjee Alloo.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the tannery or leather factory, with building and several articles thereon at Dharavi, containing by admeasurement 2,882 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4, Collector's new Nos. 16493, and new Survey No. 2-3743, bounded on the east and on the south by the ground of Poona Hassun Abdul Cadur, on the west by the Mahim Bay, on the north by the Government ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors for the vendors, or to the undersigned Auctioneer, next door to National Bank Building.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, May 16, 1892

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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NOTICE.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months.......................... Rs. 26
Six Months............................. ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

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ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

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THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

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This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

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RESERVE FUND......£70,000.

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HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for

12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
3 ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, ESQ., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
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LYONS.
MANILA.
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J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,025
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
BankofMadras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	—	—		—	60

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,100x
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450 810
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100		205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	375
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122½
BombayCotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	
Breul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	500	200	200	10	110
Broach City Press Co.,Ld.	600	200	all	16	217½ 30
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	1,425
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..		175 850
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	535
French	300	500	all	100	
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450x1
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	137
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	490
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	83	500 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	pr. ct.	440
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 10	217½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 40	600
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 35	112½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	55	
Prince of Wales	00	500	500	Rs. 12½	365
Sabapathy(Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
SuratCity Press Co.,Ld.	375	200	all	75	230
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	915

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	255 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,015
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,000
Do. New Issue	500	375	62½	67½	975
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	103
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	81
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	457½
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000		100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	965
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	96
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Rs. 1	19½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	450xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	78
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	--	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1090
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1040
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	695
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	635
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	420xd
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490d
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	710
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	397½
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	750xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	[illegible]nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1525
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	112½
Morarji Gouculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,770
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	425
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1210
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,451
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	4	1230
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N..	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	21
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	330
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700wd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700
Union Mills, Ld	1,900	1,000	1,000	..	655

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25	
China Leaf	"	24-8	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24-8	"
Do. do. new	"	24	"
Australia do.	"	24-10	
Bombay do.	"	24-10	
English Sovereigns	"	15-14	
Do. Drazors	"	15-14	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-9	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11	
Caroles Dollars	"	224	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222	"
Five-Francs	"	308	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th :—Kapurthala (s), from Karachi, &c. ; Oriental (s), Busreh ; Fazilka (s), Calcutta ; Arab (s), Port Said ; and Bjorgoin (s), Marseilles. Yesterday :—Etona (s), Ruthenia (s), and Balmoral Castle (s), from Cardiff ; and Pekin (s), Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 14th :—Virawal (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; Kt. Templar (s), Antwerp ; Melbridge (s), Hamburg ; Karagola (s), Karachi, &c. ; Swordsman (s), Zanzibar ; Khiwa (s), Jedda, &c. ; and Siam (s), Aden. Yesterday :—Naseri (s), for Persian Gulf ; and Ethelwalda (s), Amsterdam.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Glantrey left the dock on Friday ; and s. s. Swordsman, Melbridge, and Khiva left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kt. Templar left the dock on Friday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the 2nd K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry will play at the Royal Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday, the 16th instant.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday afternoon, at the morgue, on the body of Shaik Mohideen Shaik Emam, aged 15 years. Deceased lived with his father in a musjid, at Victoria Road. On Saturday morning he went to wash his hands and feet in a tank before prayers, when he fell in, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Essoofally Abdool Hoosein, a Bora, living on the second floor of a house, at Abdool Rehman Street, made a report to the police that he went to Surat about a month ago, locking his door, after him. On his return to Bombay, on Friday last, he found the lock on the door of his room wrenched off and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 205, stolen from boxes and cupboard, which were forcibly broken open.

CRICKET MATCH.—An interesting match was played between the Wellington and the Prince George's Cricket Clubs in the fields at Ranwar, Bandora, on the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., which resulted in the defeat of the former by two wickets and ten runs. Both parties showed a keen interest in batting and fielding and the umpires deserve great credit for discharging their duties satisfactorily.

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.—The members of this Club gave one of their periodical entertainments in the Telegraph Buildings, on Friday evening. As usual, on such occasions, a large number of friends gathered to brighten the evening entertainment. Though the weather hardly permits of the enjoyment, dancing was kept up till very early in the morning. Credit reflects on the members of the managing committee, and on the hon. secretary, Mr. M. Mathews, for making these entertainments so popular.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—On Friday afternoon, a Hindoo lad, named Girdhar Nanji, aged 3 years and six months, the son of a tailor, living at Parel Road, while playing outside his house fell into a pot of hot dammer, and was much scalded about his back, thighs, and legs. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were attended to, and the father then brought the lad back home, were Girdhar became worse, and died on Saturday afternoon. At an inquest subsequently held, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain C. H. C. Heyman and Officers the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

March	Jupiter	Gurtner.
Overture	Die Frau Meisterin	Suppe.
Mazurka	Am Neckarstrande	Schlay.
Selection	Genevieve De Brabant	Offenbach.
Valse	Estudiantina	Waldteufel.
Cavatina Finale	Anna Bolena	Donizetti.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A FATAL FALL FROM A ROOF.—An inquest was held on Saturday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Premjee Tejpal, a labourer, working in a godown, at Cammatipura. About a fortnight ago, the deceased went on to the roof of the godown to replace some corrugated iron, when a portion of the iron gave way under his feet and he fell down to the ground from a height of 20 feet, sustaining serious injuries, which necessitated his immediate removal to the hospital, where he died on Saturday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 13th instant, a time-keeper doing duty at Wari Bunder, named Luis Alphonso, while attempting to jump into a goods train in motion at Dadar, missed his footing and fell beneath the wheels. Both his arms and the left leg were entirely separated from his body. He was picked up in an unconscious state and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is detained for treatment. The man, it appears, was drawing a salary of Rs. 15 per mensum, and was the only support of his mother, a deaf and dumb brother, and a minor sister, having lost his father sometime in January last.

A TRIPLE CHARGE OF THEFT—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Nelmes charged Tookaram Khandu, *alias* Shetwajee, a reputed thief, before Mr. Phiroz Hosang Dustooor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on three different counts of theft, namely, of a cap, valued at Rs. 5, and copper, valued at Rs. 6, the property of Meggee Phalla and two other Hindus. It appeared that the accused, against whom two previous convictions were produced, had made it his business to commit thefts and to maintain himself from the money realised by the sale of the stolen property, and during the last three weeks he had committed seven thefts at Bhuleswar and Falkland Road. The matter being brought to the notice of Inspector Nelmes, enquiries were promptly instituted with the result that the accused was arrested by Inspector Nelmes on Friday last, whilst trying to dispose of the stolen property. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the three charges of theft and sentenced him to an accumulated term of three years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—The marriage of the daughter, Sakhubai, of Rao Saheb Balkrishna Parashuram Karandikar, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Senapati of Baroda, with the second son, Kashinath Rao, of Rao Saheb Gopal Moreshwar Sathe, reporter on the Native Press, Bombay, was celebrated in Anger's Wadi, Girgaon, at 8-30 yesterday morning. Among the guests present were His Excellency the Senapati, who arrived here from Lanowli on Saturday evening, Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Rustomjee, late Chief Justice of Baroda, Mr. Balwantrao Dev, a retired Gaikwadi officer, R. R. Apa Saheb Kale and Shibandi Bakshi, Sardars of Baroda, Rao Sahebs G. V. Chitale and R. D. Phadke, Messrs. J. D. Kolbatkar, G. K. Ranade, Nana Bapuji, and N. T. Vaidya, Rao Sahebs S. H. Khare, G. B. Laghate, S. C. Joshi and several other gentlemen. The spacious reception hall was tastefully decorated. The party was treated to a nautch and singing. The bride's father was presented with *poshaks* by H. E. the Diwan, H. E. Senapati, and several other Sardars and Parakhs of Baroda, the State *poshak* being presented by Rao Saheb Bhaskarrao Pitale, the Bombay Agent of the Baroda State. After the usual distribution of *pan-supari*, garlands and *atar* the company dispersed. His Excellency the Senapati left for Baroda by yesterday's mail.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The following is the result of the Second Spoon Competition, fired at Colaba on 14th May, 1892 :—

Rank and Names.	700 yds.	800 yds.	Grand Total.
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	32	26	58
Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	25	21	46
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R	25	18	43
Vol E W Pyrke, B V R	19	19	38
Sergt-Instr J G Holland, B B & C I R V	25	10	35
Lieut F W English, B V R	10	23	33
Sergt-Major J Beckerleg, B V A	15	18	33
Sergt-Major H Booth, BB& CIRV	11	13	24
Lce-Corpl H W Prescott, B V R	4	18	23
Sergt-Instr J Moore, B V R	9	3	12
Lieut T M English, B V R	5	retired 0	5

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR :—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY AT ST. JOSEPH'S.

THE feast of the patronage of St. Joseph, being the titular feast of the above chapel, was solemnized by the Tamil community of Bombay yesterday. In the compound of the "Prospect House" was erected a spacious pendal, with numerous complimentary colours and plants. At the gate stood a triumphal arch, bearing the motto, "Welcome our Good Shepherd." The elegant little chapel was artistically decorated with numerous paper flowers and hangings and the walls bore flags of different colours. On the centre arch of the chapel were inscribed the beautiful words, "Benedictus est qui venit in nomine Domine." Punctually at 6-30 the string band announced the arrival of his Grace, who, on alighting, was received by Rev. Father Almeida, the Chaplain, and the young members of the confraternity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. During the Mass well-selected pieces of music were sung by the ladies and gentlemen belonging to the choir of the chapel, while Mr. Machado of Mazagon, presided at the harmonium newly-presented by Mrs. Angela De Ga. His Grace gave a short and eloquent sermon. After Mass his Grace was conducted to the hall of the Prospect House, where the following address was presented by the community :—

The Most Rev. Dr. Theodore Dalhoff, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay.

May it please Your Grace,—Allow us, the humble parishioners of St. Joseph's Parish, Grant Road, to approach your Grace, and to lay before you our sentiments of filial respect and veneration for your exalted dignity. We are extremely happy and thankful to your Grace for this visit to our chapel since such visits like angel's visits are few and far between. But our joy is all the greater if we call to mind your Grace was once our parish-priest, though we had not the pleasure of having you for our pastor for a long time. It is a matter of no little gratification to us, and one in which we have a legitimate pride that two of our former parish-priests have been raised to the Episcopal dignity. They are now, we are glad to say, bright ornaments in the Indian Hierarchy. We together with the rest of our diocesan brethren, deplored that the See of Bombay was left vacant for such a long time ; but great was our satisfaction when your Grace was appointed by our gloriously reigning supreme Pontiff Leo XIII. to be the second Archbishop of Bombay. Hence this your pastoral visit is a source of immense consolation to us. You have come like a good shepherd to know your sheep, to be acquainted with them more closely, to be informed of their spiritual wants, in short yours is a Mission of Peace. We can, therefore, well say with our whole hearts "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." Your Grace is aware that we form a poor congregation, and we cannot adequately thank yon for this kiud visit. Your Grace will, however, please accept this trifling souvenir of the occasion, a stole and a surplice. Before, however, concluding this short address we beg to make known to your Grace the sentiments of deep and sincere thankfulness which actuate us towards Mrs. Angela De Ga for her great kindness and generosity in giving a portion of this house for the purpose of a chapel and a school for our community, a kindness and a generosity which we cannot appreciate too highly, when we are aware that by doing so she has of necessity subjected herself to not a little inconvenience in one form or another. It is no more than right, therefore, that we make use of this opportunity to make before your Grace and all those present not of our community, a public declaration of our grateful sentiments towards Mrs. A. DeGa for this as also for every other kindness and assistance received by us at her hands. And pray in turn, the Almighty to visit her and hers with every blessing for time and eternity. Likewise we avail ourselves of the present opportunity to tender our sincerest thanks to Mrs. Maria T. De Lima for the constant care and pains, which she has taken in order to have our little chapel always neat and beautiful. The work undertaken and carried on by her for several years with such zeal and assiduity has been to her one of pure, disinterested love, attended, we may be well sure, with many a sacrifice of time, comfort, and means. May the Giver of all good things, we pray, mercifully deign to reward her and all those who have assisted her in the pious work with grace, a long life, health, and happiness. We conclude begging your Grace's blessing for ourselves and for our families and requesting you to evince that interest in the welfare of our community as your predecessors have done, especially the Most Rev. Dr. Leo Meurin, S. J. Thanking you once more,—We are, &c.

The stole presented was of white satin with real gold thread embroidery, bearing on both hangings the episcopal arms of his Grace. The surplice was of similar workmanship. A Tamil song was sung, Father Almeida and Mrs Angela DeGa accompanied on the violin. His Grace before concluding his speech said that the parishioners of St. Joseph's Chapel must thank Mrs. Angela DeGa for her great favours, and should consider her as their benefactress, neither should they forget Mrs. Maria DeLima for keeping their chapel so neatly. At the end his Grace thanked the community for their presents, and said he was quite astonished at the reception he had received from their hands. He, moreover, exhorted them to keep close to their pastor and obey him in all his instructions. The ceremony was closed by his Grace's blessing.

QUININE AS A PROTECTION AGAINST CHOLERA.

Two or three years ago it was announced in the columns of the now defunct *Deccan Times* that Dr. Laurie "staked his professional reputation" on the efficacy of quinine as a prophylactic against cholera. A five-grain dose of this drug every morning while the disease is about is, he holds, a sure preventive. Dr. Hehir, if we remember aright, did not then concur with his chief, but, according to his latest writings on the subject he would appear to have changed his opinion. During the epidemic of cholera last year, Dr. Hehir made certain investigations which resulted in the discovery of the presence in the blood, &c., of cholera patients, of a peculiar parasitic protozoon or microbe—whether the cause or the result of the disease has yet to be determined. He found that this organism could not live in strong solutions of quinine, and he further found that the protective virtues of quinine were amply demonstrated during the epidemic. He now gives effect to his conversion by recommending the use of quinine as a prophylactic in addition to his own pet drug—sulphurous acid. It has been his practice for years to administer drachm doses of this acid every three hours to all the inmates of a house in which the disease breaks out during the time the patient is in the house. He has given it in about 7,000 instances, and for the last three years he has not seen cholera occur in any case in which it was used. The above facts are obtained from Dr. Hehir's latest report as Health Officer of the Chudderghat Municipality, and they are of such vital importance we think they ought to be made known as widely as possible. If quinine is really the effective prophylactic against cholera that Dr. Laurie claims it to be, and which Dr. Hehir now believes it to be, then has this fell disease lost all its terrors, for nothing is easier, less harmful,—nay, positively beneficial for other reasons,—than taking a five-grain dose of the drug during epidemics of the disease. We know of many who, since the publication above referred to, observe the practice. If it came into more general use, we would soon be in a position to judge what we have to fear from that hitherto deadly scourge of the East.—*Deccan Budget.*

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 14.

10 p.m. .. .. 83·4

SUNDAY, MAY 15.

6 a.m. .. .. 81·4
10 a.m. .. .. 86·6
2 p.m. .. .. 87·9
4 p.m. .. .. 86·7

A SERIOUS railway accident occurred near Bareilly on Wednesday morning, when the early mail train ran over and killed six natives near Bisharatganj station. It is believed that the unfortunate men were on their way to join some wedding festivities, and they had just got on the bridge when the train overtook them. An inquiry is now being held into the affair.

GENERAL R. WHITE, C.B., who has been Colonel of the 21st Hussars, now stationed at Secunderabad, since March, 1886, was lately offered a transfer to the Colonelcy of the 17th Lancers, in which regiment he had served for a number of years, but he refused it on the ground that he suffered an injustice at the hands of the financial authorities at the War Office some years ago.

PULMONITON or CHERRY COUGH ELIXIR acts as a charm, frequently instantly relieving the cough and enabling the sufferers to sleep and recruiting their strength and battling against the diseases. By its use no more trouble with that unpleasant tickling in the throat which deprives the sufferers from rest—Ans. 12. POPULAR REMEDIES at MADON, SONS and Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Ethelwalda, 1,566 tons, Captain Isaac Cooper, cleared on Saturday last, for Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Verawa, 2,158 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain F A Lovell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta with a cargo of coals.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 939 tons, Captain T G Grier, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo, 48 chests opium, Mrs Hawkin and two children, as cabin, and one-hundred-and-thirty-eight deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs Pollard and two children, Mr F Raper, Mrs Dunsford and eighty-one deck.

THE Bombay and Persian S. N. Co.'s s.s. Naseri, 850 tons, Captain Thos. Hughes, sailed yesterday, for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Jaffer, Mr Hajee Jaffer Atavee, Mr Meer Hasham, Mr and Mrs Edward, Mrs Malcom, Miss Lucas, Mr Shaik Yoosuf and seven friends, Mr Hajee Shaikh Mahomed Ali Khorasani and family, and two-hundred-and-seventeen deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J Robertson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Busreh—Mr Hajee Ahmed bin Nama and three sons, Mr Shaik Salla Bucker, Mr J Mundill, Mr Khadar Mashan, Mr Hamed Khalid, Mr Khoosadas Tricumdas, Mr Sayed Mahomed, Mr Alladin Thawar, Dr and Mrs Bowman, one lady, Mr Nasur Hajee Mowjee, Mr Hajee Mowjee Jeraj, six friends, and one boy, Mr R Dunaha and sister, Mr AbdoolRazack, MrAbdool Rehman Bushal, Mr Ahmed and brother. For different ports—eighty-five deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Pekin, 2,133 tons, Captain P Harris, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Hongkong to London—Miss Scholfield. From Hongkong to Bombay—Mr M Cassambhoy, Mr R Naznek, and Mr. E Domar. From Singapore to Bombay—Lt G H Saunders, RA., Mr and Mrs Abed, and Mr J Lindsey. From Sydney to Bombay—Mr C F Pearson and Mr C Churchward. From Melbourne to Bombay—Mr W Gillespie. From Melbourne to Calcutta—Miss F O'Meara. From Colombo to Bombay—Mr Arthur de Silva, Mr W S de Silva, Miss Watts, Mr and Mrs Noor Mahomed, Mr and Mrs A W Dharamsee and child, Mrs Hassenbhoy, Mr and Mrs M Hassenbhoy, Mr Thomas, Miss Lovell, Mrs Cox, Mrs Newnam Smith and three children, and Dr A W Deane. From different ports—15 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE buoys on the coast between Alibag and Venguria will be removed from their position for the ensuing monsoon after the 15th May 1892.

The exact dates on which the several buoys have been removed will be given hereafter.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Danby	1465	Balmer	A	R Brothers.
" Congo	1692	Rogers	B	F Muir & Co
" Naderi	1168	McAllister	C	B & P S N Co
" Clan Forbes	1597	Roberts	D	F Muir & Co
" Rheinfels	1773	Weber	E	Glade & Co
" Sultan	1775	Collins	E	(Alongside)
" Akbar	1441	Baldwin	F	H Cassum
" Adowa	1347	Paton	G	M Mackenzie & Co
" Lanark	1973	Cross	H J	W & A Graham & Co
" Manitoba	1386	Euwright	K	J Mackintosh & Co
" Khiva	1452	Shumacker	L	H Cassum & Co
" Larnaca	1492	Gardner	M	K Nixon & Co
" Germania	1948	Thomas	N	J Mackintosh & Co
" Melbridge	1855	Ward	O	B raig & Co
" Safari	1432	Asthausen	P	F Heyer & Co
" Edenbridge	1657		Q	B Craig and Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Neera		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba, mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Chyebassa	1714	Wilson	1	M Mackenzie.
" Roumania	2207	Young	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Bisagno	1456	Baccarani	3	F Bozzoni
" Ethelwada	1566	Cooper	4	K Nixon and Co
" Hounslow	1798	Norman	5	K Nixon
" Eastry	1924	Wattley	7	W & A Graham & Co
" M Branch	1735	Anderson	8	J Mackintosh & Co.
" Europa	..	......	9	K Nixon & Co
" City of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	10	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	12	E Bates & Co
" Teutonia	2400	DeJong	13	W & A Graham & Co
" Laughton	1591	Bower	15	F Muir & Co
" Acanthus	1877	Saunders	16	B Craig & Co.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S. S. Sheik Burkhed.... 327 ......F Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Oriental (s)	Grier	Busreh, April 30.
	Fazilka (s)	Lovell	Calcutta.
	Arab (s)	Newey	Port Said, May 2.
	Bjorgoin (s)	Reimers	Marseilles, April 18.
15	Etona (s)	Welch	Cardiff, April 16.
	Ruthenia (s)	Billenge	Cardiff, April 20.
	Balmoral Castle (s)	Pringle	Cardiff, April 17.
	Pekin (s)	Harris	Shanghai, April 23.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Virawa (s)	Houstoun	Calcutta, &c.
	Kt. Templar (s)	Pain	Antwerp.
	Melbridge (s)	Ward	Hamburg.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Swordsman (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Khiwa (s)	Shumacker	Jedda, &c.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden.
15	Naseri (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	Ethelwalda (s)	Cooper	Amsterdam.

The steamer Simla, Captain Robertson, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi.

The steamer Culna, entered for loading on Saturday last for Calcutta, via Coast ports.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
10 City of Venice s....Campbell ....Liverpool, April 22.

DEPARTURES.

May 10.—Ship County of Inverness.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

May.
3 Simla (s) ....Robertson ..Persian Gulf.
4 Purulia (s) ....Mason ......Bombay.
Pachumba (s)......Russell......Bombay, via C. Coast.
5 Rheinfels (s) ......Weber ......Antwerp & Hamburg.
7 Werneth Hall (s)..Back.........Liverpool, via Bombay.
Karagola (s) ......Tice ....Bombay.
City of Edinburgh(s)Frame ....Liverpool, via Bombay
10 Kapurthala (s) ....Livingstone..Bombay, via C. Coast.
BranksomeHall (s).Barnes ......Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

May.
4 Pachumba(s)......Russell......Bombay, via C. Coast.
5 Simla (s) ....Robertson ..Bombay.
Purulia (s) ....Mason ......Persian Gulf.
Chyebassa (s)......Wilson ......Bombay.
Congo (s)..........Rogers ......Bombay.
7 Karagola (s) ......Tice ....Bombay, via C. Coast.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Ship Harrington, McDougall, Ismailje Currimji, not known.
Steamer Dalegarth, Rowell, A. McHinch & Co., for Antwerp.
" Rheinfels, Weber, Donald Graham & Co., for Bombay.
" Werneth Hall, Buck, Sir Charles Forbes & Co., Liverpool.
" City of Edinburgh, Frame, Ewatt Ryrie & Co., Liverpool.
" Kapurthala, Livingstone, McIver, Mackenzie & Co., Bombay.
" Branksome Hall, Barnes, Sir Charles Forbes & Co., Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—4 cases tobacco, R Byramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Chyebasa s—14 casks and 4 cases glassware, Heerjee Mooljee and Co ; 4 bales printing paper, Bombay Auxialiary Bible Society ; 8 packages vermillion, A Sumsoodin ; 3 cases stationary, 5 cases envelopes and 27 bales printing paper, Hussonally Abdoolally ; 30 cases butter, L Inzoli ; 2 bales printing paper, M S Joshi ; 210 cases candles, S A S Dawood.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—20 packages tissue paper, M Ragoomal.

FROM HULL.

Congo s—30 carates earthenware, H A R H Tyeb ; 933 plates soft spelter, W and A Graham and Co ; 50 cases matches, E Allibhoy ; 173 bales brown paper, S A S Dawood ; 50 cases matches, A Kurrimbhai.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—3 cases writing paper, D P Batha and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—3 cases blotting paper, A Mahomedally.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Melpomene s—5 cases tobacco, D Macropolo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lanark s—281 cwts linseed cake, Glade and Co ; 168 bales goat hair, Thos H Moore and Co ; 9,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

City of Edinburgh s—39 bales wool, Cooverjee Vusonjee ; 52 bales wool, R Dhanjee ; 55 bales wool, M Lallijee ; 600 cwts linseed, N Nensee and Co ; 265 bales wool, Nurdey Khatao ; 70 cwts coir yarn, K. Mohanjee and Co.

Maple Branch s—56 bales wool, Corey Kesowjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Roumania s—1,999 cwts groundnuts ; 2,768 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros ; 25 cwts gum, Jatha Premjee.

Asama s—700 bales cotton and 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Larnaca s—2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Dharsee Nanjee and Co ; 510 cwts myrabollams, Bhanjee Jaitha ; 259 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 393 tons bone-meal, Framjee Sands and Co.

Albion s—99,320 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ionia s—875 cwts castorseed, 2,001 cwts poppyseed, 4,000½ cwts rapeseed and 1,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

Ataka s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Teutonia s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Hounslow s—500 bales cotton, Ralli, Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Eastry s—1,092 cwts myrabollams, 801 cwts mustard seed and 1,000 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Thomas H Moore and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Germania s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 325 cwts myrabollams, Otto Martin ; 800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Edenbridge s—110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 95 cwts myrabollams, Otto Martin.

FOR TRIESTE.

Laughton s—500 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

Acanthus s—26 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—99 cwts ooplate, Quan Lun Eaoo.

Nizam s—100 bales cotton and 750 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 500 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 200 bales twist, C Ebram and Co ; 300 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 80 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—272 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nizam s—300 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 3RD TO 9TH MAY.)

EXPORTS.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—100 bales cotton, 324 cwts wheat, 579 cwts rice, 1,752 corges skins, 359 cwts cotton unpressed and 909 cwts wool unpressed.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—555 bales cotton, 102 cwts wheat, 366 cwts rice, 1,953 corges skins, 75 corges hide, 375 cwts cotton, unpressed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta and 204 cwts wool unpressed.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—830 corges skins, 520 cwts cotton unpressed and 603 cwts wool unpressed.

Assyria s, (Bombay)—100 corges hides, 86 lbs tea and 372 cwts cotton unpressed.

La Seyne s, (Aden)—1,·51 cwts jowaree, 4,531 cwts rice and 146 cwts barley.

Evelyn s, (Hull)—63,462 cwts wheat.

Country Crafts, (Bombay)—90 cwts wool, unpressed.

IMPORTS.

Annie Barrow s—(London and Antwerp via Bombay)—5,879 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops.

Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—101 pieces prints.

Kilwa s, (Bombay)—180 pieces prints.

Methley Hall s, (Liverpool)—1,020 pieces grey goods, 749 pieces white goods and 183 pieces prints.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—20,309 pieces grey goods ; 11,066 pieces white goods, 9,574 pieces prints, 6,000 lbs grey yarns, 5,650 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 3 cwts spelter and 58 cwts copper.

Arabia s, (Bombay)—·0 pieces grey goods and 761 prints.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—21,922 pieces grey goods, 22,341 pieces white goods, 11,887 pieces prints, 17,950 lbs grey yarns, 13,115 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, and 22 cwts spelter.

Chyebassa s, (London)—16 pieces white goods and 9 pieces prints.

Congo s, (Hull)—38,086 pieces grey goods ; 41,278 pieces white goods, 3,541 pieces prints, 28,9·0 lbs grey yarns, 109 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops.

Purulia s, (Bombay)—7,755 pieces grey goods, 2,023 pieces white goods, 637 pieces prints, 680 lbs grey yarns and 20 cwts copper.

Country Crafts (Bombay)—250 pieces grey goods, 241 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops and 14 cwts spelter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 11.

Pearse, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, off leave, from Matheran.

MAY 13.

Cashel, Lt, Bo, 2nd York L I, off leave, from Matheran.
Grant, Lt, Bo, R E, on transfer to Aden, from Kirkee.
Spratt, Lt-Col, Bo, Worc Regt, on leave, from Poona.

MAY 14.

Mocatta, Lt, Bengal 37th Garhwal Rifles, on leave, from Fort White.
Pollard, Capt, 15th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Multan.
Clayton, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Neemuch.
Pengree, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
George, Capt, Ms, 5th Lancers, on leave, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 14.

Birch, Major, Bo, Lance Fus, on leave, to England.
Burrows Capt, Ms, D A Qr-Mr G, on medical certificate, to England.
Campbell, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Foote, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, on promotion, to England.
Randulph, Capt, Bo, Worc Regt, on leave, to England.
Mocatta, Lt, Bengal, 39th Garhwal Rifle, on leave, to England.
Grant, Lt, Bo, R E, on transfer, to Aden.
Spratt, Lt-Col, Bo, Worc Regt, on leave, to England.
Clayton, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, to England.
Pengree, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, England.
George, Capt, Ms, 5th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Tudor, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.

MAY 15.

Bowman, Brig-Surgn, Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Baghdad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th May 1892.

1. A Regimental Board will assemble at Head-Quarters at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 17th instant.
President—Major R S Brown.
Members—Major H A Acworth and Captain J P Baird.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr W H Grimley, Commr of Chota Nagpur, allowed furlough for 5 months.

Mr C A Bell, Asst Magte and Collr, 24-Parganas, is transferred to Purnea, and is posted to the head-quarters station of that dist.

Mr. B B Newbould, Asst Magte and Collr, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is posted to Kurseong in the dist of Darjeeling, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of Midnapur.

Second Lieut E C Dozey, Second Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for 12 months.

Mr. J D Cargill, Asst Magte and Collr, Murshidabad, is transferred to Shahabad, and is posted to the head-quarters station of that dist.

Mr J W Minden Augier, sub pro tem sub-Depy Collr, Buxar Shahabad, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the dist of Patna, from date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. T F Carter, sub pro tem Sub-Depy Collr, Patna, is transferred to Buxar, in the dist of Shahabad, from date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. F W Duke, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Purnea, is allowed leave for 2 months and 19 days.

Mr. C Cuthbertson, C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for 6 months, on medical certificate.

Mr. W B Stuart, Asst Supdt of Police, Midnapur, is appointed to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Birbhum, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G B Havelock, or until further orders.

Mr F J Rowe, Professor in the Presidency College, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Principal of the Madras College, Calcutta, during the absence, on deputation of Dr A F R Hœrnle, or until further orders.

The Rev C R T Winckley, Chaplain of Fort William, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Dinapur and Bankipur, during the absence, on leave, of the Rev P G Bruce Austin, or until further orders, from date of his assuming charge of his duties.

Mr R W Blair, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is transferred to the Behar Agency, and is appointed to act as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of the Patna Sub-Agency.

Mr J O D Murray, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is transferred to the Behar Agency, and is appointed to act as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of the Tehta Sub-Agency.

MEDICAL.

Surg-Capt F P Maynard is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Burdwan during the absence, on furlough, of Surg-Maj G Prince, or until further orders.

Surg-Capt Narendra Prasunna Sinha, Civil Surg of Faridpur, is allowed leave for 1 month and 15 days.

Surg-Capt W J Buchanan is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Midnapur, during the absence on deputation, of Surg-Maj A Tomes, or until further orders.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 7th May, 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 21,38,234-14-1 Public Deposits at Branches " 40,67,810-8-5	62,06,045	6	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	248,41,672	0	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,06,169	2	3
Sundries	6,53,701	7	8
Total Rs.	387,07,588	0	9
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	30,55,983	4	2
Other authorised Investments	11,42,559	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	98,29,468	1	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	25,47,402	7	8
Bills discounted and purchased	70,62,547	3	0
Balances with other Banks	20,42,392	12	9
Bullion	10,769	5	2
Dead Stock	3,04,485	10	11
Stamps	13,525	6	11
Sundries	33,671	11	6
	260,42,805	12	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	126,64,782	4	5
Total..Rs.	387,07,588	0	11

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF MAY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·592	W S W	3	107·0	86·6	27	..	1·82	—1·40
Agra	29·705	S W	9	107·5	86·4	28	..	0·82	—0·59
Cawnpore	29·702	W S W	6	105·0	76·1	35	..	1·22	..
Allahabad	29·670	W N W	6	108·9	81·8	24	..	1·46	—0·67
Jhansi	29·696	N W	4	108·5	84·2	24	..	1·42	—0·07
Jacobabad	29·729	S E	7	107·4	75·7	37	..	0·31	—0·43
Karachi	29·812	W S W	10	92·0	78·7	73	..	0·38	—1·67
Ajmere	29·774	W	10	98·3	82·5	44	..	1·39	+0·47
Deesa	29·831	N N E	15	105·4	77·7	6	..	0·55	+0·06
Rajkot	29·845	S W	14	103·9	71·3	69	..	0·45	—0·05
Veraval	29·869	W	12	87·6	79·3	77	..	0·10	..
Neemuch	29·813	W	13	100·3	79·1	52	..	0·71	—0·15
Indore	29·807	W	7	101·1	74·1	52	..	0·82	—0·0
Saugor	29·739	S W	6	101·9	75·5	28	..	0·92	—1·72
Jubbulpore	29·761	W	1	106·0	77·6	36	..	2·10	—0·90
Hoshangabad	29·800	W	6	106·8	78·3	36	...	0·39	—1·28
Khandwa	29·832	W	11	103·2	79·8	45	..	0·39	—1·07
Raipur	29·674	N N W	19	110·7	84·9	13	..	0·44	—2·42
Nagpur	29·734	W N W	13	110·9	84·3	28	..	2·38	—0·65
Amraoti	29·791	W	8	107·2	77·3	32	..	0·48	—2·00
Akola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	29·884	S W	F	97·2	79·1	68	..	0·12	—0·34
Malegaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Bombay	29·904	N	9	90·3	82·0	67	..	0·12	—0·75
Poona	29·882	N W	14	99·0	71·9	39	..	0·82	—1·66
Sholapur	29·827	N N W	9	105·7	77·2	39	..	1	..
Ratnagiri	29·86	N	14	91·9	77·4	62	..	0·04	—1·05
Belgaum	29·888	Calm.	L	96·3	68·8	73	..	8·81	+4·43
Goa	29·902	N	17	91·1	82·4	70	...	1·08	..
Karwar	29·910	N E	6	94·3	81·7	76	..	1·62	—2·11
Mangalore	29·938	Calm.	4	90·3	73·4	93	0·84	13·24	+8·25
Calicut	29·911	N	16	91·2	76·6	83	..	13·54	+1·02
Cochin	29·907	N E	M	91·8	73·2	72	..	23·91	+4·60
Bangalore	29·914	W	6	93·2	67·0	86	0·14	5·15	—2·48
Secunderabad	29·759	N W	12	108·3	83·2	26	..	0·36	—3·42
Masuliptm.	29·730	Calm.	6	110·2	83·0	81	..	0·93	—8·38
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	29·786	S W	..	113·3	90·0	45	0·01	0·95	—7·01
Madras	29·751	S W	13	101·3	83·0	51	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·867	S W	5	91·7	68·8	86	1·17	6·69	—2·33
Trichinopoly	29·815	W	9	107·2	76·3	60	0·04	5·70	—8·42
Negapatam	29·774	Calm.	7	105·1	82·6	68	..	35·14	+0·54
Colombo (14th)	29·886	W S W	13	89·0	82·5	72	..	54·77	+6·93
" (13th)	29·909	S W	10	89·0	82·5	74	..	54·77	+7·30

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts. Readings are relatively high in Ceylon and on and off the West Coast, and low in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. Gradients are steep. The barometer reads below the normal in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and at Raipur and Allahabad, and above it elsewhere. Winds are north-easterly at Deesa, Karwar and Cochin and south-westerly or north-westerly in other districts. The force has been fresh to strong at Ajmere, Veraval, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Calicut, Secunderabad and Madras. This morning, the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Raipur, Nagpur, Rajkot and Secunderabad, 12 at Calicut, and 10 at Neemuch, Ajmere and Allahabad. The maximum temperature variations are small and irregular in all districts except at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Madras, Trichinopoly and Nagapatam, where the excess amounts to from 5° to 12.° The principal maxima reported are 113° at Cuddapah and 111° at Raipur and Nagpur. Nights are cool at Rajkot, Indore, at most stations in Berar and the Central Provinces and at Bangalore, Mangalore, Cochin, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and generally hot in other places. The lowest temperature registered last night was 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, and at Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Bombay, Veraval and Raipur. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Coimbatore, about an inch at Mangalore, and light to moderate showers at Bangalore, Coddapah and Trichinopoly. Abnormals indicate the existence of a shallow depression off the Cormandel Coast, where the weather is slightly unsettled. The isobars indicate that the weather to the south-westwards of Karwar, in the Arabian Sea, is squally, and rain is probably falling there. Humidity is increasing on the Malabar Coast, and as the weather over the greater part of the Madras Presidency and Mysore is unsettled, local showers accompanied by thunder and lightening may be expected. The s s Kirby Hall left Aden on the 6th, and up to latitude 14° 39' N., longitude 52° 13' E., at noon on the 8th experienced light to fresh easterly to south-easterly winds and fine weather ; to arrival on the 13th light to moderate south-westerly winds and moderate falling sea. *P.S.*—Telegram just received from Colombo reports moderate to fresh W. S. W wind and a rough sea. This shows unsettled weather conditions in the adjoining seas.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 13th May, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·809
Temperature of the Air	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·711
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8a.m. next day)	90·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·4
General Directions of Wind *	W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	189

* From midnight to midnight.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, MAY 13.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall arrived here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, MAY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora left here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this evening.

TRINCOMALEE, MAY 14.

H. M. S. Boadicea and Lapwing from Colombo arrived.

COLOMBO, MAY 14.

N. L. steamer Habsburg from Suez arrived.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania, homeward bound, from Bombay, left Aden, on the 13th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dholera .... 3 5-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet ; rather more enquiry at low prices, but not much doing.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97¾
3 per cent. Rentes	97
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ per cent. "	67
Bar Silver	40¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	45,000	bales.
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	44,000	"
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,711,000	"
" " " Surats	40,000	"
" " Stock in London	14,000	"

THE King of Siam has ordered a yacht of two thousand six hundred tons displacement to be built for him at Leith. The vessel is to be constructed of the best steel, and will be lighted by electricity. The cabin arrangements are to be on the most extensive and luxurious scale, but the yacht will be practically a very speedy armed cruiser, as she is to carry fourteen heavy guns. The King of Siam, by the way, has sent a quantity of splendid jewels to Europe for sale, principally yellow diamonds and unset rubies. His agent has recently arrived in Paris from Vienna, where he is reported to have experienced some unpleasant adventures, as the police suspected him of having stolen the jewels, and would not suffer him to proceed on his journey until they had communicated with the Siamese Minister at Berlin. The King of Siam possesses one of the largest and most valuable collections of precious stones in the world.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ZITHER BANJOES.—The latest improvement. This is the most powerful Banjo made for brilliancy of tone, fitted with thin WIRE Strings and Machine head (5 Strings.)—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.—Having just added to our Stock a fresh consignment from our European Factories, we are now able to offer the most improved styles in neat, strongly made Crystal Face, Hunting or half Hunting cases, at Rs. 55, 65, 75 and 85. Each Watch is thoroughly regulated before delivery and guaranteed for 2 years.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker. No. 42, Medows Street.

ROOM WANTED, furnished, without board, Fort preferred. Apply stating rent to "MELITANO," care of this Paper.

JUST received, American Cottage Pianos, Hand Organs with one roll and on each roll 10 tunes, Rs. 650; extra rolls, Rs. 120 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

DOG BISCUITS.—Pearse's own make, as supplied to all the Hunts. Per 7 lb. Tin Re. 1-4; 14 lbs. tin Rs. 2-4; 28 lbs. Tin Rs. 4.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

TO LET.—The GROUND FLOOR of the premises being built at Apollo Bunder, Opposite Sirdar's Mansions, for the Ripon Club. Apply HONORARY SECRETARIES, Hornby Row.

METROPOLITAN FASHION, Spring and summer, 1892, with 2373 Illustrations. Price one Rupee.—BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY (Book Department), Opposite General Post Office, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Three High-Class ARAB HORSES at Crawford's Auction TO-DAY, the property of an Officer going Home.

STOCK TAKING-CLEARANCE SALE.—For a SHORT TIME ONLY. 4 Good copyright Songs for Re. 1. No selection allowed. The Music is already done up in parcels for post; largest stock of music in India.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Music Publishers.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for Artistic Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Re. 1-4 and 12 as., Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all description.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited Bombay.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

WANTED, a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, who will keep Cash and Cash Accounts also. Salary Rs. 40 per month with prospects. Rs. 500 Deposit required. Apply in own handwriting to "No. 450," care of this Paper.

TO MERCHANTS, INDENT AGENTS, and WAREHOUSE MEN.—Advertiser offers to obtain orders for Goods from Europe and America on Samples. Also sell goods in Stock while travelling Up-Country. Applications quoting terms to be addressed. "TRAVELLING AGENT," care of this Paper.

PIANO.—FINISHING LESSONS by a Professor of Music from the Conservatoire de Bruxelles. For terms, which are moderate, apply "SEMPER CRESCENDO," care of this Office.

DAILY GROUND COFFEE.—Mokha Coffee, Re. 1-4; Ceylon Coffee, Re. 1-2; and Indian Coffee, Re. 1 per lb. These Coffees are guaranteed pure and unadulterated and being roasted and ground in closed Cylinders the fine aroma is preserved.—DANTRA and Co., 31, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BEAUTIFUL INLAID MARBLE ORNAMENTS, Moradabad, Cashmere Brass and Copper Wares, Fine Arts, Brilliant Charming Garnet Necklaces, Mechanical Toys in great variety. To be seen at O'NEAL and Co., Apollo Street.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG, AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY—I have stayed three days at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. The Proprietor is most attentive and obliging, studying the comfort and wishes of his guests, and it compares most favourably with any of the better known Hotels in the Fort. I have stayed four times at—'s, but shall in the future put up here.—(Sd.) C. MORTON.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

TO LET.—PORTION of GROUND-FLOOR of Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, suitable for Office or Shop. Apply to LIBRARIAN.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

!!! MUSIC !!!—The Mountebanks "The Basoche," Latest Comic Operas. Largest selection of newest Songs, Dance Music, etc., procurable. Price lists on application.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

TO MILLOWNERS and MANAGERS.—A choice Stock of BRASS GOODS from the celebrated Sydney Smith and Sons, Nottingham, as Vacuum Gauges, Cocks, Lubricators, &c., &c., FOR SALE, at MARTIN COHEN and Co., 9, Marine Street, Fort.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 28 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

FOR SALE.—NAGUR'S Patent World Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, CHESTS, Patent Key Detective Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c. Safes by all English and Foreign makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 62, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF MISERIES IN LIFE is having bad servants. Oh! do try PAT O'CONNELL & Co., and be relieved. Efficiency and success guaranteed. 46, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FALCON BRAND Varnishes, White Lead, White Zinc, Paints and Colors of all sorts—direct from the Manufacturers, WILKINSON HEYWOOD AND CLARK. Bombay Depot, Jaha Mahal, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FALCON OXIDISED ENAMEL in all colors for Baths, Wicker-work, Bird-cages, Tables, Chairs, Ironwork Brackets, Bicycles, &c. The best yet offered to the public.—KEMP and Co., Limited, Bombay. Tint cards on application.

TO SMOKERS.—Try once Pistis and Pelekano's Real Egyptian Cigarettes and Turkish Tobacco. Warranted fresh. Supply by every Mail.—PISTIS and PELEKANOS, below Sassoon's Mechanic's Institute, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India, from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c. at Re. 1.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 14.

AN advance of 5-16d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 40⅛d.; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in each denomination at £69⅞ for Fours, and £67 for 4½ per Cents; while, in New York, the metal advanced in value one cent per oz., say to 88⅛ cents, with demand Exchange in London unaltered at 4·87¾ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 520,000 ounces of Silver at 88·30 to 88·40 cents. per oz. Consols in London declined ⅛ per cent., to 97¾; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109; and the market rates of discount were unaltered. Extra Indian Council allotments of 4 lakhs of Bills in Bombay, and 5 lakhs in Calcutta were made at 1s. 3 13-32d. to 7-16d.; and 4 lakhs of Wire Transfers in Calcutta, and 2½ lakhs in Madras, at 1s. 3 15-32 to ½d., these rates showing an advance of 3-32d. in the Bills and 5-32d. in the Transfers, those obtained for the extra allotments on the previous day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 3 1-16d. The weekly Specie Shipments consisted of £150,000 in Silver to Bombay, and £20,000 in the same metal to Calcutta. Braziers' Copper was 10s. dearer, at £54 10s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 97; Paris Exchange in London was a shade lower, at frcs. 25·16½.

To-day, a further advance of ⅛d. per oz. has been established in Bar Silver in London, at 40⅜d.; and in New York, the metal is ¼ cent higher, at 88⅜ cents, with Exchange unaltered. Rupee Paper in London has gone up ⅜ per cent. in each denomination. The Exchange Banks have put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight ⅛d., making it 1s. 3 3-16d.

The Wheat Market was firm at an advance of ½d. per cental both in No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 2d. for the former, and 7s. per cental for the latter, Ex.-Quay; Soft Red on the spot being quoted at 6s. 11d. per cental. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,560,000 quarters, or 20,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. The Linseed Market was firm, with Bombay Seed still quoted at 39s. 6d. per quarter, Ex.-Quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats dull, and Arrivals quiet, the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, including 500 East Indians. 3 15-16d. was still the price of spot Mid.-Americans, and Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. East Indian Cotton also was unaltered in value except Tinnevelys, which was ⅛d. higher in both the grades quoted. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet, with rather more enquiry at lower prices, but not much doing.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed quiet; Surats steady, and Arrivals quiet, but steady. Spot prices are quite unchanged; but American Arrivals are 1-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 59-64d. for May and May-June deliveries, and 4 5-64d. for September-October. The day's Sales are 6,000 bales, without any Surats. The Imports are 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained quiet in tone.

More activity prevailed in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday than in the previous six business days, the total Sales having been 10,000 bales more at 45,000 bales; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 15,000 bales greater, at 56,000 bales. The Imports were 2,000 bales less, at 44,000 bales. The total stock had diminished by 18,000 bales; but as it stood yesterday it was 504,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 700,000 bales more than in 1890. The Stock of Surats remained at 40,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 120,000 bales, while the Supply of East Indian Cotton was virtually unchanged. The figures which we give below for comparison continue to show a large increase in the total Supply both as against last year and the year before—especially the latter; while in the case of Surats a material decrease is shown in the same comparison. The spot price of American Cotton advanced ⅛d. during the week, but was yesterday ⅞d. per lb. lower than at the same time last year, and 2 9-16d. than in 1890; but Arrivals had receded 1-16d. in all positions.

In New York, 7¼ cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday; but Futures for August were 3 points higher, at 7·32 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales, making a lighter week, than the corresponding one last year, but nearly four times as heavy a one as in 1890. The total increase in Receipts this season compared with the two preceding ones, is now 124,000 bales, and 1,096,000 bales, respectively; while the Stock at the Ports is heavier by 306,000 bales, and 516,000 bales, in the same comparison; the Exports to Europe not showing any great difference. The quantity in sight yesterday was 8,710,000 bales, against 8,660,000 bales visible a week ago. Prices in New York are virtually unchanged to-day. The Receipts at the Ports are 4,000 bales, going against the same quantity last year, and 1,400 bales in 1890.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	46,000	61,000	12,000
" exports to U. Kingdom ..	14,000	43,000	11,000
" " Continent	40,000	15,000	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	6,786,000	6,662,000	5,690,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,008,000	3,041,000	2,652,000
" " to Continent do.	2,339,000	2,332,000	2,030,000
" Stock in the Ports	730,000	424,000	214,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 13th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	4,060,000	3,024,060	2,338,100
" " Surats	464,000	562,210	753,610

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,711,000	1,207,290	1,011,340
" London	14,000	18,000	12,000
American afloat	70,000	110,000	22,000
East Indian "	20,000	20,000	78,000
Total ...	1,815,000	1,355,290	1,123,340
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 15-16d.	4 13-16d.	6¼d.
" Good Dhollera	3 5-16d.	3 13-16d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	5-8d.	1d.	1 13-16d.

Following the change in the governing markets, Cotton here has been in but limited demand to-day, though the tone of the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought 1,100 bales in all, consisting of 500 Bengals, at Rs. 154½-55; 300 Broach, at Rs. 185-6; and 150 each of Wadwan at Rs. 171-2; and Veraval, at Rs. 155-69; while the Mills have taken only 100 Rhandoo, at Rs. 170½; and 50 Bhagalcote, at Rs. 168 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady, with a moderate export business passing, and *Pessy* has become half-an-anna per cwt. dearer. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-4-0	per cwt.
Do. 85	"	5-3-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	5-1-0	"
Red Delhi	"	4-10-0	"

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent in a firm market. An advance of 2 annas per cwt., has taken place in the price of *Linseed*, at Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-2-6 per cwt. other kinds being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	15,206	bales.
Wheat	92,907	cwts.
Linseed	26,478	"
Rapeseed	12,022	"
Poppyseed	813	"
Groundnuts	2,930	"
Castorseed	4,272	"

FREIGHTS are dull, but we quote no change in rates, and, as usual on a Saturday, there is no fresh business of importance to report.

EXCHANGE opened with a somewhat excited feeling in presence of the advices of the enhanced price of Silver, and higher rates given for Council Bills, as chronicled above. Rates were firm at 1s. 3 13-32d., to 7-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 3 7-16d to 15-32d for Demand; and we hear of a fair amount of business having been done thereat. For Credits, rates opened at 1s. 3 19-32d. for three months' sight, at which rate little was done, and afterwards 1s. 3 9-16d. was accepted, but the amount placed was not large, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand...1s. 3 7-16 to 15-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........1s. 3 13-32 to 7-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight....1s. 3½d.
Credits 3 do. ...1s. 3 9-16 to 19-32d.
Francs do. ...1·64.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has receded a little to-day from the highest point touched; but the feeling has been steady at the slight decline. 108 15-16 has been the quotation for Fours for cash; 108 13-16 for the coming settlement; and 108⅝ for the June account; but, at closing, 108⅞ for Money was named. The nominal rate for 4½ per Cents has again become 104½.

SHARES have been very quiet on all lines, and our quotations this evening show little or no change. Bank of Bombay shares, as an exception, are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,025 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RICHES—May 12, at Lanouli, the wife of C. Hurry Riches, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARK.—May 9, at Dooteriah, Darjiling, the wife of Geo. K. Clark, of a daughter.

MACHUTCHIN.—May 13, at Secunderabad, the wife of George MacHutchin, 16th M.I., of twins, boy and girl, prematurely.

PINHEY.—May 7, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of H. T. Pinhey, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SANDERSON—CARTER—May 11, at Kodaikanal, George P. Sanderson, Supdt. Elephant Keddahs, Mysore, to Jane, third daughter of H. R. P. Carter, Madras Railway.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—May 7, at Delhi, Ernest Edward, the youngest and beloved son of Captain W. A. Armstrong, aged 15 years.

GOODE—May 14, at Abbottabad, Joseph William Goode, Extra Assistant Commissioner, aged 35 years.

HOWARD-VYSE—April 29, at Shadipore, Kashmir, of diptheria, Major G. W. Howard-Vyse, 71st Field Battery, Royal Artillery, Meerut.

KEDDIE—May 11, at Samnuggur, Robert Keddie, Manager Samnuggur Jute Works.

LOVERY—May 11, at St Thome, Madras, Cyril Basil, the beloved son of Frederick and Ada Lovery, aged 1 year, 7 months, and 7 days.

SAVI.—May 8, at 54, Elliott Road, Calcutta, Margaret, the relict of the late James Savi, Indigo Planter, Jessore, aged 76 years, 8 months, and 9 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1892.

THE *Times* is so hopelessly committed to the narrowest City view of the currency question that it was not to be expected that it would look with approval upon the forthcoming International Monetary Conference. But there was no reason why the *cultus* of the golden calf should have so perverted the intelligence of the worshippers as it has perverted the intelligence of the *Times* in this controversy. We are told that in accepting an invitation to the Conference the Government are simply furthering Washington election tactics. If this is the kind of criticism to which bi-metallists have been driven, people at home who have not committed themselves to either view of the question will not be long in making up their minds on which side soberness and reason are to be found. Washington election tactics have as little to do with the matter as with any subject that could possibly interest opinion in Europe. The collapse of the Silver Party, and the tabooing of the silver question amongst the Democrats, are sufficient proofs of the unreality of the contention put forward by the *Times*. No one at Washington now thinks it worth while to reckon with the silver interest as a force in politics. Free coinage, which has never had a chance of being enacted while President Harrison was at Washington, is as dead as Julius Cæsar. How long the Treasury will be allowed by Congress to go on buying silver in excess of the currency requirements of the country is a question of almost urgent interest; but the process will not be continued merely to oblige the Silver Party, and its continuance or cessation will be decided on irrespective of those party considerations to which the *Times* pretends that the British Government have been made dupes. The truth is that Republicans and Democrats are alike interested in the establishment of a ratio between the two metals, and in the present state of the question neither party has any peculiar advantage to gain from the Conference. A Republican Administration has proposed it, and the Democrat leaders acquiesce in it, thanking their stars, we suppose, that Mr. Harrison has thus enabled them to put free coinage on the shelf, and so to remove a fruitful course of disunion from the Democrat ranks. The truth is that the *Times*, in bringing forward so preposterous an explanation of the aims of the Conference, is deliberately keeping from view the real issues of the controversy. Like the *Economist*, which has persisted in looking at the question only from the City point of view, it has never yet recognized the Indian factor in the problem. For anything that either of these journals have ever said in discussing this question, India might not have existed, or it might have been trading with England all these years in the terms of a steady unchanging currency. Even now all that the *Times* has the grace to say is that the Home Government have been "hard pressed by India to relieve her finances," though apparently its belief is that the Government in reality yielded unknowingly to some occult influence in America as creditable as the influence of Tammany Hall.

Nor has the *Times* exhausted its stock of preposterous arguments even here. In defiance of seventy years' experience it alleges the impossibility of establishing a parity of gold and silver; and then it pretends that the only effect of the discussions will be to keep the silver market in an unsettled state. Has the market, then, been so settled during all these years? We should have thought that the one thing that the Conference could not do was to increase the existing instability of silver. There are arguments which—assuming that those who use them have the ordinary means of acquiring and appreciating the facts—no man can use without laying himself open to the charge of insincerity; and here surely is an example. It is hard to believe that the public at home, slow as they are to arouse themselves to take interest in currency questions, will miss the moral which pleading of this kind conveys. The *Times* has done the bi-metallist party the excellent service of showing that those who oppose them are dependent upon insincere and preposterous arguments. As to that "hard pressure" which India is said to have put upon England to "relieve her finances," we presume that this has nothing to do with the exigencies of Washington politics. It is a pressure which has been applied with increasing seriousness by every Finance Minister in India for fifteen years past, and it is a fact which bi-metallist depreciators of the forthcoming Conference need not ignore that at least since the beginning of 1886 the Indian Government—surely with no thought of Republican or Democrat in their minds—have urged upon the Secretary of State the convocation of an international conference to discuss means of restoring silver to its former stability. We need not overestimate the possibilities of achievement that are within reach of such an assembly. The declaration of the Austrian Minister of Finance on Saturday that Austria will oppose free coinage is an indication that all will not be plain sailing. Austria, nevertheless, will take part in the Conference, and only those who desire to see it fail will be eager at this stage of the negotiations to count upon its failure. The Conference, unless it belies its name, will be a deliberative assembly; it will discuss with at all events a reasonable openness of mind the questions submitted to it, and though each delegate will be subjected to certain general instructions, it will not end by blindly registering a series of foregone conclusions. Nothing has yet been said as to the instructions with which the British delegates will go to the Conference, but the attitude that Mr. Goschen has taken up warrants us in believing that the mistake of the Paris Conference of 1882 will not be repeated, and that England will not again seek refuge in a resolute inaction from the difficulties of action.

To us in India it is of the last importance that the Indian factor in the problem should be rescued from the obscurity in which mono-metallist writers at home, and statesmen with the fear of the City before their eyes, have endeavoured to keep it. And for this purpose it is obviously not the Conference that has to be influenced in the first place, but Mr. Goschen and the Treasury. It always seems an audacious thing to plead with any Government at home that India may be recognized as a self-contained State, having interests of its own which claim as full acknowledgment as those of the mother-country. Yet this and nothing less than this ought to be insisted upon by Lord Lansdowne in any understanding that may be arrived at for the representation of India in the forthcoming Conference. It is not a political question that has to be discussed, and, therefore, there is no need to recognize the political subordination of India to Great Britain. It is true—and M. Harmand has called attention to the fact in his recent treatise on the relations between European Governments and their dependencies—that in all financial arrangements between the British Government and the Government of India the latter must expect to come off second best. But in this matter the relations between India and England are relations not of subordination but of co-ordination. India, as the victim of a capricious exchange, is self-contained and the bearer of her own burdens, whether they press upon her finances or upon her trade, and she may most righteously claim to appear in this Conference upon the same footing as England herself, and to exercise a far larger measure of liberty of action than would be allowed her if the interests at stake were political or administrative. The strange lack of concern which statesmen at home, and the leaders of the financial opinion to which they bow, have shown in regard to the loss and inconvenience which India has sustained in this connection is alone sufficient to warrant the demand that India shall be heard through her own spokesman, and that her interests, instead of being merged with those of England, shall have independent and authoritative representation. Those only can speak for India who have been in daily contact with the exchange question as a question practically affecting her finances and her trade. A delegate from the Home Government, with a mere "watching brief" for India, could by no possibility do justice to the case. Once more then we ask if any serious practical difficulties stand in the way of Sir David Barbour being deputed to attend the Conference as the delegate of the Government of India? It is no disqualification on his part that he is committed, as his immediate predecessor was, to a particular theory of the currency question. If an Indian Finance Minister calls aloud for the fixing of a ratio between gold and silver it is because he can no more help it than a starving man can help asking for food. Besides, while attempts such as those of which the *Times* article is a sample are being made in England to mislead public opinion on this question, it is of especial importance that Indian interests at the Conference should be committed to the strongest and most authoritative exponent of their views which the Government of India can select.

THE protest of the Bombay Presidency Association against the Mhowra Bill, which we published on Saturday, supports and amplifies the contentions that have appeared on the subject in the public press, and makes it clear that Sir Charles Pritchard will have to furnish a good many arguments additional to those which appeared in his speech before the Bill can be justified. We should have expected that the Association, as a representative body, would have been able to set forth, almost at first hand, the opinions of the people in the districts upon whom the Bill, if passed, will press harshly. It might, for example, have thrown more light than has yet been thrown upon the alimentary value of the mhowra flower. The Sarvajanik Sabha, which shows the way to the local Association in bringing the facts of district life to the notice of Government, would have managed rather better than this. We notice, however, that the Presidency Association urge Government to appoint a commission to report upon the question, "and generally on the Abkari policy of the Government since the introduction of the Abkari Act of 1878," and apparently they think that a Commission could do more in the way of procuring evidence than they themselves could. We hope, however, that they have not lost sight of the extreme improbability of the Government consenting at this time to a general enquiry into the Abkari arrangements of the Presidency. Meanwhile the Association make out an excellent case against the Bill on general grounds. For anything that Government have thus far brought forward, the reasons for passing the Bill of 1882 were at least as strong as those which have been urged in support of the present measure, and yet the Bill of 1882 was vetoed by the Supreme Government. It is certain that in 1882 the Bombay Government were not confronted by as formidable reasons of their own providing against the proposal as they now are. The opponents of the earlier measure were not provided as the opponents of the present measure are with proofs that illicit distillation is diminishing, and with admissions from the most eminent Abkari officials that the mischief which resulted from their own rash experiments has been brought well under control. Nothing that Government have brought forward, either in speech or print, has got rid of the fact that the number of cases of illicit distillation has rapidly decreased since they abandoned the unwise arrangements by which, under pressure of the high price of liquor, people were encouraged to resort to illicit distillation. There is no room for argument on that point, and for that reason, we suppose, Government have fought shy of their own figures. Whatever the ultimate outcome of the discussion may be, all impartial observers must admit that thus far Government have failed to prove their case. We hope the non-official members of the Legislative Council, who at the first reading of the Bill showed a strangely uncritical spirit, will be a little more on the alert than they have appeared to be hitherto. There needs a little more stiffening of the non-official back than there has been thus far. Perhaps the best thing that these members can do would be to turn to the records of the discussion on the Bill of 1882. They will then see how Government, with a much stronger case than they have now, were opposed foot to foot by the non-official members, and the opposition, though they were in a minority, scored a dialectic victory which a few weeks later had a more solid fruition in the vetoing of the Bill.

"*Ventre affamé n'a pas d'oreilles*"—nor conscience neither. And so the hungry soldier takes to drink in the evening, wanders about the bazaar, and gets into all sorts of mischief. That is why an officer writes in the *Pioneer* urging that Tommy Atkins should have the long evening shortened by an eight o'clock dinner served to his company in the company dining-room. It is a pity that the four privates who gave evidence before Lord Wantage's Committee were not asked what they had to say on the subject. Dining is an excellent substitute for drinking, anyhow, and the correspondent in question seems inclined to attribute the improved habits of the British officer, as compared with those of his predecessors of sixty or seventy years ago, to the fact that the latter dined early and spent the evening over the bottle just to pass the time. It is easy to anticipate what the objection would be. The eight o'clock dinner—which must be an additional meal, for the soldier could scarcely forego, either in whole or in part, his two o'clock repast—would cost money, and even if the generous intentions of Lord Wantage's Committee were carried out the soldier would find that he was the worse in pocket for it, though, perhaps, it would cost him less than he would have spent at the canteen. The subject offers abundant material for inquiry by a departmental committee, who would probably begin by taking a soldier's plebiscite, in which each man would be called on to say if he would like his midday dinner reduced to a lunch; what was the minimum ration he could do with at the degraded meal; what he would like for his dinner, and how much he would be prepared to pay for it if it were found necessary to make him contribute to the cost of an eight o'clock dinner? It is not to be denied that there is something conveniently humanizing in the idea, and the only pity is that it is so much easier to write to the papers about it than to carry it out.

THE protest that appears in another column against the recent most reprehensible attack upon Roman Catholic sisterhoods must necessarily carry great weight with it, and we are content here to do little more than call attention to it, and to say that we shall gladly comply with the Bishop's suggestion by receiving the names of any others who may desire to evince their adhesion to the protest. The signatories record their "shame and sorrow that any man who bears the honoured name of a Christian missionary should have written and published the article in question," and such a protest, coming as it does from missionaries who are nearly all of them of pronounced Evangelical views, may be left to speak for itself. The reprobation which Mr. Gladwin's slanders have provoked is unsparing and general, not the least indignant rebukes having come from some of the non-Christian communities to whom it is a missionary's duty to exhibit those particular graces of the Christian character in which this gentleman is so woefully wanting. Our non-Christian neighbours, however, will be helped by the protest which we publish to-day to discriminate between a religion and its excrescences.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. T. BUDGEN, D. S. O., Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Captain J. S. Swane, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, will proceed to Khandalla to-day, on Inspection duty. A salute of 9 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce their departure.

THE heat for the past four days has been very severe in Benares. There have been several cases of heat apoplexy, and one soldier was attacked at parade on Tuesday morning. Clouds have been hanging about since Monday, and have given a few drops of rain. Cholera is abating considerably in the city and district, and the health of cantonments is good.

THERE was a mysterious lady among the competitors for the affinity stakes at the Simla gymkhana on Saturday. The thick veil she wore baffled curiosity, and was uncharitably attributed by fair on-lookers to anxiety to hide her rouge. Her pace and style in going at the rings might have given them a clue, but the disguise was perfect, and all had to acknowledge themselves "done" when it was announced that the lady was a recently joined A. D. C.

IT has been decided that the batteries and corps coming to India during next trooping season will be located at the following stations:—L. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Kirkee; No. 5 Company, Western Division, R.A., Barrackpore; 11th Hussars, Sialkote; 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment Rawalpindi; 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment, Ranikhet and Shahjehanpur; 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, Secunderabad; 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, Bangalore.

THE Commandant of the Madras Railway Volunteers recently raised the question as to whether a Railway employe who is a member of the corps under his command, may be permitted to continue to be such after his retirement from the service of the Madras Railway Company. The local administration has decided that the Volunteer may be permitted as a special case to be enrolled in a railway corps at a station where there is no local corps.

A BEARER in the employ of Mr. Durham, of the firm of Kettlewell, Bullen and Company, Calcutta, is in custody on a charge of administering poison to his master in a whisky peg.

MR. SAVI, Superintendent of Elephant Kheddahs in Dacca, has captured no fewer than 236 elephants this season in the heart of the Garo Hills, which is entirely fresh ground.

THE position of affairs with regard to the Simla water-works, says the Lahore paper, now is as follows:—The Rana of Koti has refused to allow the Engineer to begin work, the reason being, it is understood, that the Punjab Government has failed to settle with him the terms on which he is to give the land. The Simla Municipality has written to the Deputy Commissioner, asking in what stage the negotiations between the Government and Rana is, and has received a reply "that it is hoped negotiations for the acquisition of the land will be resumed at an early date." From which the Simla community will have the gratification of learning that the negotiations have been stopped, and that they are now about as near a realisation of the scheme as they were when the Government of India handed it over to the Punjab Government eight months ago.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TANK PETROLEUM SHIPS IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Mr. Lowther, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question in the Commons, said that the Suez Canal Company had sanctioned temporary rules for the passage of petroleum tank steamers through the Canal after 1st July. A report, however, from Sir Frederick Abel and Dr. Redwood, declaring that such ships would be a source of danger in the Canal, had been forwarded to the British directors of the Company, but the Government were unable to interfere in the matter.

THE BETTING ON ORME.

Orme is now quoted at 10 to 1 in the Derby betting. The horse is taking his exercises daily.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have declared a dividend for the past half-year of 5 per cent. on the Preferred Stock, and 7 per cent. on the Deferred.

ANOTHER BOMB FOUND.

A bomb filled with gun-cotton and fuse attached was found in a ditch near Highgate Archway yesterday.

THE HIGHGATE BOMB.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The bomb found near Highgate Archway turns out to have been a hoax, and was only a shot used by a local athletic club for putting.

THE LATE LORD BRAMWELL.

The remains of Lord Bramwell were cremated at Woking on Friday.

THE ILLITERATE VOTERS' BILL.

Mr. Webster's motion, which was carried in the Commons on Friday, aimed at removing the abuses of the ballot in Ireland and preventing the priests from controlling illiterate voters. Only the Irish members opposed the motion.

GOLD STANDARD FOR AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MAY 14.

Bills for creating a gold standard have been introduced into the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments.

The Austrian Minister of Finance, speaking in reference to the Silver Conference, said that Austria will oppose free coinage.

GRAIN EXPORTS FROM RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 14.

An Imperial Ukase has been issued permitting the export of maize and oats (the latter only from stocks) from Archangel and the Baltic Ports.

The reports of the Russian winter crops are mostly favourable.

THE CONVICT RAVACHOL.

PARIS, MAY 13.

Ravachol has been conveyed to St. Etienne, where he will be tried for murder and robbery committed there in 1889.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

ROME, MAY 13.

Signor Giolitti is forming his Cabinet, but slowly. Admiral Grin has accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

THE U. S. TREASURY PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, MAY 13.

The Treasury to-day purchased 520,000 ounces of silver at 88·30 to 88·40.

THE FRANCHISE.

In the House of Commons last night the motion of Mr. Robert Webster to prevent illiterates exercising the rights of the Franchise was carried by a majority of sixty-six votes.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Bombay mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

MR. P. C. WHEELER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 15.

Mr. P. C. Wheeler has been given an extra week in which to make his representation to the Government of India.

THE DIRECTORSHIP OF INDIAN MARINE.

Captain Hext, Director of the Royal Indian Marine, has been granted an extension of five years' from February 28, 1893.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

Mr. Fryer, officiating Chief Commissioner of Burma, is at present at Simla as a guest of the Viceroy, preparatory to taking up his appointment.

COLONEL F. J. KEEN.

Colonel F. J. Keen, Commanding the Peshawar District, has been gazetted to a good service pension, *vice* Sir Hugh Gough, who has attained the Colonel's allowance.

MANIPUR EXPEDITION MEDALS.

The Queen-Empress of India has been pleased to sanction the grant of a medal for the Manipur Expedition. It will presumably be the India Medal with the Manipur clasp.

THE TRAINING WORKS ON THE INDUS.

The training works for so confining the Indus as to make possible a steam-ferry of one thousand yards will be carried out some three or four miles to the south of Dera Ismail Khan.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hallen, General Superintendent of the Horse Breeding Department, has been appointed Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department, his old title being abolished.

COLONEL DURAND.

Lieutenant-Colonel Durand arrived in Gilgit on the completion of his tour in Hunza, on April 29. He is now on his way to India, everything being quiet on the Kashmir Border.

THE PAPAL DELEGATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

This morning Monseignor Zaleski was consecrated Papal Delegate in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in the presence of an immense congregation and amid much pomp and ceremony, Archbishop Goethals and four bishops taking part in the proceedings, assisted by a large number of priests. After the ceremony an adjournment was made for breakfast, when the Vicar entertained the prelates at his house, and later on Archbishop Goethals entertained the party at a banquet at his palace. The new Delegate leaves for Darjeeling where he stays for the season. His Excellency has been specially deputed to establish a seminary in India for training native youths desirous of becoming priests.

THE MURDER ON THE ESPLANADE.

ON Saturday afternoon, Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, resumed the inquest at the morgue, touching the death of Lallia, who was found lying dead on the footpath, on the Esplanade Road, on the morning of the 28th ultimo. Superintendent MacDermott and Inspector Stanford were present at the enquiry to conduct the proceedings on behalf of the police.

Keshow, a labourer, deposed that he knew the deceased as well as the accused Ganu Tookaram. He returned from his work on the 27th ultimo, at 7 p.m., and went to a well opposite the New Municipal Buildings, and there found Ganu sitting alone. He asked witness to go with him to the building occupied by the Fort Fire-Brigade. On going there, they saw Ballia, who asked Ganu where the deceased and Poondlick had gone. Ganu replied that they might be found at the Town Hall, and so they proceeded there, but did not find them but met a Portuguese mendicant, whom Ganu asked for the dinner of the deceased. The Portuguese mendicant gave the dinner to Ganu in an ironbucket. They then went to the Standard Buildings, and there Ganu ate the dinner of the deceased and hung the iron bucket to the railing round the well, near the Frere Fletcher School. It was then dark. Ganu and Ballia were intoxicated with liquor. A few minutes afterwards the deceased came there, and asked for his dinner. Ganu replied that he had hung the bucket containing food to a railing near the well but on looking in the deceased found it empty, whereupon he abused Ganu and threw the bucket into the well. The deceased, Poondlik, and another went to Dhobi Talao to get some food, while Ganu and two others went and lay down on the footpath opposite to the Novelty Theatre. It was then midnight. About half-an-hour afterwards the deceased returned and asked Ganu for his bed. Ganu did not reply and pretended to be asleep. The deceased, who was then under the influence of liquor, struck Ganu twice on the back of the neck. The deceased said that as Ganu was drunk he would quarrel with him the following morning, and so saying he went away. Witness then lay down when Ganu sat near him, and said that the deceased had put a lizard in his food to poison him and had accused him of being the ring-leader of the "Esplanade Gang," and of robbing money, and so he would kill the deceased by throwing a stone on his head. About 2 o'clock in the morning witness awoke, when he saw Ganu going towards the Standard Buildings. Witness stealthily followed Ganu, who picked up a large stone from a pile that was lying there and went with it to a drain, where the deceased was lying, and standing at the head of the deceased he threw it on his head and ran away. Morar and Ballia were at the time lying near the deceased. Witness then went to his bed, where he found Ganu, who threatened to kill him if he spoke to anybody of what he had seen.

Narayan Ballajee, a coal-labourer, said: I knew the deceased and remember the circumstances of his death, which occurred on a Thursday. On the previous night, about 9-30 o'clock Ganu and the deceased had a quarrel about some food on the footpath near the Standard Buildings. They abused one another, but did not fight. Both were drunk, but were able to walk. I, deceased, Poondlik, Ballia, and Morar then left and went to an eating-house at Dhobie Talao, leaving Ganu behind. After dinner we were returning to the Esplanade, when we met Mohun Shunker nearly opposite the old Police Court. Ballia told Mohun Shunker that the deceased had torn his *pyrun* in the Chumar Bagh, Parel. He then went on to our sleeping place on the footpath, near the Standard Buildings. There the deceased asked Poondlick to fetch his bed. Poondlick went for it, and returned, saying there was no bed there. He then sent Mohun Shunker for his bed and a *chilum*. Mohun Shunker came back with a piece of mat, but brought no *chilum*. The deceased then said Ganu must have taken his bed, and Mohun Shunkar offered to show him where Ganu was lying. The deceased told Poondlick he could not find his bed. Morar placed a piece of mat on the footpath, and spread his own *dhotur* on it. Deceased, Mohun, and Ballia lay on the *dhotur*, and next to them, I, Mohun Shunker, and Poondlick lay down. I fell asleep. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the following morning I was awakened by Morar shaking Poondlick, and heard him say that Ganu had struck deceased with a stone, and had run away. Morar then lighted a match, which Poondlick gave him, and I saw deceased breathing heavily, and the stone now produced lying near him on his right side. Morar turned the *dhotur* over the deceased and went away. Ballia was sitting near the deceased, and he was shivering. I and Poondlick then went to the opposite foot-path and lay down there. Mohun Shunker and Ballia came there. Ballia said somebody had struck deceased and run away, and that was making him shake with fear. I lay there awake until daybreak, when I, Poondlick, and Mohun Shunker went towards the beach. Ballia followed us for a few yards, when I lost sight of him. I saw nothing but the stone lying alongside the deceased.

Dr. Blaney, having summed up the evidence at some length, the jury unanimously returned a verdict of wilful murder against Ganu, and the Coroner, accordingly, committed Ganu to take his trial at the ensuing sessions of the High Court.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE following is a return of prices of the staple food grain jowari, as they stood on May 12, in the talukas of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country affected by scarcity :—

District.	Talukas.	Jowari (per rupee). Lbs.	Jowari (per rupee). Tolas.
Bijapur	Badami	32	0
	Bagalkot	30	0
	Bagevadi	33	29
	Bijapur	31	20
	Hungund	32	0
	Muddebihal	36	20
	Sindgi	36	30
	Indi	38	20
Dharwar	Ronn	33	39
	Navalgund	31	0
	Gadag	(Not received).	
Belgaum	Athni	29	0
	Gokak	29	0
	Parasgad	30	0
Poona	Junnar	33	38
	Indapur	35	4
	Khed	31	20
	Sirur	(Not received).	
	Purandhar	30	0
	Bhimthadi	29	16
	Baramati	30	30
	Haveli	28	11
	Maval	29	15
		(Second Sort).	
Sholapur	Pandharpur	35	0
	Sangola	31	20
	Malsiras	31	20

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MAY 14.

Pressure changes are irregular and generally moderate or small. The general distribution is the same as yesterday. Readings are highest in the West Coast, and low in the Punjab, North Gangetic Plain, and west of Bengal. Winds are northerly on and near the north-west of the Himalayas and on the west coast; southerly in the Bay area; easterly in Assam, and in the north of Bengal; and westerly elsewhere. Force is more moderate than yesterday, but still fresh. The temperature has risen in Burma, Assam, and in the south of the Peninsula generally; it was fallen in other provinces. The mean temperature is above normal, except in Burma, Guzerat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana, where there is a trifling deficiency. The highest maximum is 115° in Nellore. Rain is fairly general in the north-east of India and in the south of the Peninsula, Salem reports two inches of rain.

THE HUMOURS OF GOLF.

(FORM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 12.

THIS has been a great golf week, and golf the principal topic of discussion. The handicap has been in full swing since Monday last. If any one doubts that the game has of late been making great strides to secure universal ascendancy over all sorts and conditions of people, irrespective of age or sex, let him visit the Mahableshwar Gymkhana ground any morning or evening, and he will soon become convinced. The links are simply crowded with the young and the elderly, male and female. Not being a golfer myself, the fact has made a great impression on my mind, and has induced me to study the literature of the subject. A friend has lately insisted on my reading Mr. Hutchinson's book in the Badminton Series, with the view of converting me from my present infidel state of mind. Whilst looking over it, I came across a chapter on the "Humours of Golf." It never occurred to me before that there could be anything in the way of humour in the game. Watching from a distance, it has always appeared to me a solemn stupid sort of performance, in which every-one is very much intent on his stroke, and seems to think that the fate of the world depends on it. Humour in the sense of temper I have often heard of, and all players seem agreed in thinking that given the existence of explosive material, there are, during a game of golf, always blowing about in the vicinity the sparks ready to ignite the charge. Mr. Balfour's chapter is certainly amusing; but, as he informs us, it is only on the links that the humours can be properly studied, and so I thought I would have a look round and judge for myself. I was accompanied by a lady-friend. Woman, though perhaps weak herself, is no mean judge of the weaknesses of others, and so I enlisted her sympathy and assistance in solving the problem as to whether there are any humours in golf, and if so, whether they are good or bad. Whilst we are discussing the question, we hear an exclamation "Oh dem it!" We look round, and see a golfer marching along with giant strides. He was evidently just played a stroke, and is making for a hole with a somewhat difficult approach. There is a steep bank between him and the hole, and he has to get his ball on to the top of the bank. He hands the club he had been using to his servant and carefully selects another from a bag, which is full of various kinds of implements. He swings it backwards and forwards in the air, settles himself down to his stroke, and whack goes the club. Up travels the ball; but the angle is not steep enough. The ball strikes the side of the cliff, and rolls backwards. "Oh dem it," is the exclamation again. Three or four more shots are made in succession, and each time with the same result, every miss being accompanied by the same ejaculation. "The triumph of hope over experience," says my friend. "I admire his perseverance, but do not think much of his play. Let us bid Mr. Mantalini adieu, and pass on towards the next hole."

We have not proceeded far, when we see two players perched on the top of a precipice. One of them is just going to play. His face is a study, the picture of earnestness. We watch him and can see, by his attitude and the flourish of his club, that he is making preparations for a tremendous drive. He swings his club backwards and forwards, places it against his ball, takes a look at the promised land, raises it again behind his shoulder, and down it comes with all the force he can command. The ball does not, however, go straight to its front, and disappears out of sight. It has not travelled 50 yards, and having gone off at an angle, dribbles down a steep embankment, and is landed in the inner depths of a cutting. Out comes an oath. This seems to give instant relief, and the next moment the player's face has resumed its normal expression. "I don't like bad language," said my friend. "Such words are best kept for home use. Let us part company with this gentleman."

We move on a little further, and see another player. His ball has dribbled into a snug corner at the bottom of a clump of bushes. It seems impossible to play it. It must be most provoking. To get at his ball he has to put his nether quarter against the thorny branches of one of the biggest of the bushes. His inexpressibles are of the lightest material, and the thorns must penetrate. The more they prick him up the further back and the harder he appears to shove. He is evidently quite insensible to pain, and at last gets into a comfortable (?) position. He tries to swing his club back, but the branches of the bush bar its progress. We wonder how he will get out of his difficulty. The golfers' resources are, however, boundless. He shortens his hold of his club, stoops down, and makes a swoop at the ground. A cloud of dust arises which nearly smothers him. But when the darkness has been dissipated, the player sees the ball has emerged from its perilous position, and has landed once more on *terra firma*, he shouts "Oh be joyful," and goes off gaily.

Here is the man who has always an excuse for a bad stroke. We have been following his footsteps for some time. "Confound that dog. I wish people would leave their animals behind when they come to the golf links," he exclaims. He has just made a really bad stroke, and never knew the dog was in the vicinity till after the ball had dropped in contact with his club. Now he arrives at the putting green; his ball seems beautifully placed within a club's length of the hole. He goes behind it to take the line, pats the ground down between his ball and the hole, holds his breath whilst he takes his aim and tap goes the club. He has taken a bad shot and misses. "Did you ever see such rotten greens. My ball was going straight in when it was turned off by that stinking bit of gravel." He picks up a piece of gravel—not in the line of the hole—and flings it violently outside the green limits and blesses the green and the secretary in charge of it.

Our next study is the selfish player. My friend is great on the selfishness of man, and her keen eye has detected a typical specimen. I described him after listening attentively to her remarks. He thinks that the whole of the links are his private property, and that no one should have any right to play on them, or be even near them except with his special permission. You hear him roaring out "Fore" at the top of his voice on every possible occasion. He never pays any attention to players behind him, and will waste their time as well as his own whilst he is twaddling to his partner on the merits of his own play. Yet, if any slow player is in front of him, he fusses and fumes and gives it as his opinion that there ought to be a law allowing him to drive into or pass any one who may happen to be in front of him. He does not care whom he drives into. If any one is hit, it is their fault; not his. What business have they to get in his way? Indeed, he considers himself the aggrieved party inasmuch as a splendid stroke has been spoiled.

"It seems to me we are getting a surfeit of all humours," says my companion at last, "have you not had enough yet?"

"Oh, let's do the thing thoroughly," I replied. "Golfers can be counted by the score, and we have not seen more than three or four. Besides, we have not studied the fair sex yet. We have only seen the male—the base male element. Let us go on. It will soon be dark, and we may yet come in for a good thing, who can tell!"

We arrive once more in the vicinity of the cutting. We cannot see what is in it. It is too deep, and the shades of night are falling fast; but the heads of a lady and gentleman are just perceptible. Oh, what a darling!" is distinctly heard in a soft voice from the inner depths of the secluded spot. "Sweet!" is the reply in a manly yet tender tone. "How shocking!" says my friend, her cheeks hanging out flame signals. "Let us go away, I don't want to be mixed up in any scandal."

"I vote we stay and see the fun out," I replied, quickly perceiving a possible solution to the mystery, and with an irresistible desire to play the fool, "I'll go and see who it is," I say in a low voice. "You stay here," and suiting my action to the word I steal forward on tip-toe. I look round and find my friend is still fixed to the spot. She has not gone away after all. I am encouraged, I proceed. I arrive at the edge of the cutting. I peep over, and make mysterious signs, and then retrace my steps stealthily. "I have caught them," I whisper, "Hush, let's get out of hearing."

"Who is it?" says my friend; "why do you keep me in suspense?"

"Can you guess who the lady is?" "Is it——? I thought I heard kissing when you went forward."

"Guess again," I reply.

"Well, if it was not——, it must have been——. I know of no others who could have behaved in such a brazen-faced manner."

"Wrong again," I say. "Can you guess who the man is?"

"Who could guess who the man is!" answers she. "All men are disreputable."

"Hush, shall I tell you the whole thing? all I saw, and the names of the guilty parties—will you swear you won't tell."

"Why do you annoy me like this? You know I am dying to hear. As if I were likely to repeat, can't you speak out instead of irritating me in this manner."

"Hush! don't talk too loud or we may be heard. I can lean forward, and I will whisper into your ear. The lady is——."

"Of course, the very name I ought to have guessed at once, but I forgot for the moment," said my friend in breathless suspense, "and the man? who was the man!"

"Mr.——"

"The wretch! I always thought he was a cad. Go on—What were they doing?"

I hesitate, and at last stammer out, "They were P—P—Playing Golf." A pause. "She made an unexpectedly good stroke, and said it was a darling of a stroke. He replied it was sweet; and I am sorry to inform you that after all there is no scandal."

"Wretch!" replied my friend, "I thought you had more sense than to trifle with my feelings in this manner. You may go home by yourself; I won't speak to you again." And turning back, off my friend strutted.

I entreated and begged for pardon, but all to no avail, and as I do not feel competent—unaided—to form an opinion on such a portentous subject as the "Humours of Golf" I must cut this letter short and leave my readers to form their own judgments.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from minutes of the Trustees' meeting of the 10th instant.

MR. FORREST'S ABSENCE.

Read letter from the Honourable L. R. W. Forrest, dated 5 May, stating that he proposes to leave for England on the 7th instant and asking the Trustees to allow him leave of absence from their meetings up to December 5 next.

Resolution.—The leave applied for is sanctioned. The Chamber of Commerce to be requested to elect a Trustee to act for Mr. Forrest during his absence.

THE HOSPITAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 106, dated May 3, intimating that H. E. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to sanction a denation of Rs. 10,000 being given by the Port Trustees to the European General Hospital Endowment Fund.

Resolution: The sum of Rs. 10,000 may now be paid to the Secretary of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund.

MESSRS. SHEPHERD'S WHARFAGE.

Read letter from Messrs. Shepherd and Co., addressed to the Docks Superintendent and dated April 28, bringing to notice that the 1-3 wharfage leviable on the cargo brought by their steamers from southern ports for transhipment to steamers for northern ports are so heavy that they have been obliged to make transhipments by boats.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated May 2, stating that it will greatly facilitate the coasting work if this be arranged, but it should be understood that Messrs. Shepherd and Company will undertake the whole responsibility connected with their transpshipments, and that the use of the warf will be allowed for the purpose, only so far as in the Dock Superintendent's opinion is possible without interfering with other dock traffic, and that a charge of four annas a ton all round would be levied for the convenience and that the charge would be repeated for, say, 72 hours or part thereof that transhipment goods remained on the Dock wharf after the expiration of 72 hours from the date of deposit on the wharf.

Resolution.—The proposed arrangement is sanctioned on the conditions named by the Dock's Superintendent.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 114, dated May 6, appointing Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. I. C. E., to be Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, vice Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R. E., and intimating that Mr. Hughes will hold the appointment for five years.

Resolution to be recorded.

A TRIBUTE TO COLONEL MEREWETHER.

The Chairman then referred to the departure, from India, on Saturday last, of Colonel Merewether, R. E., late Chairman of the Trust, and called on the Secretary to read the following resolution proposed by Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., C.S.

On the retirement and departure for England of Colonel George Merewether, of the Royal Engineers, their Chairman for eleven years and seven months, the members of the Port Trust would place on record their conviction of the great benefits Colonel Merewether's chairmanship has conferred not only on the Trust but on the Trade of Bombay. His term of office has secured a notable increase in the value of the Trust's property, in the completeness of its equipment, in the advantages it is able to offer to the Trade of the Port. The past twelve years have seen a rise in the Port Trust revenue from about twenty-seven to forty-eight lakhs of rupees accompanied by a sixty per cent reduction in the burdens on shipping. They have seen the Trust's yearly land rental advance from three to six lakhs, sums amounting to eleven lakhs paid towards the reduction of debt, and an increase of assets aggregating twenty-seven lakhs. They have seen the Wet Dock accomodation more than doubled, the Merewether Dry Dock complete and successful, and valuable wharfage facilities provided for the growing steam coasting traffic. They have seen the construction of extensive ranges of warehouses and the completion of the two great Port Trust offices at the Prince's Dock and Ballard Pier.

These are the results of many influences. The members of the Trust are satisfied that to no influence have the progress and success of the past twelve years been so largely due as to the minute mastery of detail, the unwearied personal supervision, the careful husbanding of resources, the unswerving and weighty advocacy of Trust interests which have marked Colonel Merewether's administration.

A year ago the members of the Trust joined in urging upon Government the grant to their Chairman of an extension of his term of office. For the overstrain which has ended in severe sickness the Trust own their share of responsibility. Still the Trust have the satisfaction of knowing the additional year enabled Colonel Merewether to secure and to see the assured usefulness and the first financial success of the work which will form a lasting memorial of his services—the Merewether Dry Dock.

The resolution having been put to the meeting was carried with acclamation and the Secretary was instructed to send copies of the resolution to Colonel Merewether and to Government.

PILOTAGE STATEMENTS.

	For week ending 8th May 1892.	For week ending 6th May. 1891.
Vessels piloted into harbour	26	36
" out of "	29	30
" transported	26	16
" attended to	1	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	10	14
" left	9	11
" remaining in dock	13	14
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	8	10
" left	11	8
" remaining in dock	11	14

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
1. Hopper Barge Mudlark	304	1 day.
2. H. M. S. Sphnix	870	3 days.
3. I. M. S. Lawrence	902-75	3 days.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been in Paris as tourists. They seem unaffected and genuine, says *Truth's* correspondent. Some religionists (British) who saw a good deal of them out in India, and one of whom went in the same steamer across the Pacific, united in praising to me the Duke as "a duty-loving and God-fearing Prince, and the soldiers' friend in a sincere and unaffected manner." I saw H.R.H. since his arrival, watching how French soldiers got through their business. He appeared to be a modernised, revised, corrected and much improved edition of his great-grandfather, George III., and he struck me as having the negative virtue of not being priggish. The Duke of Connaught discharged, in a genial manner, the task of conveying the Queen's thanks to M. Carnot for the many kind attentions which the officialdom of the French Republic have shown, or rather lavished, on her Majesty since she came to this country on her present visit.

"INDIAN WATCHMAN" AND THE CONVENTUAL SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The enclosed letter is forwarded with merely the signatures which it was easy to get in one station, without going about to induce people to take part in its protest. This seems a preferable course to losing time in circulating it to gentlemen who may or may not be in Bombay when it arrives there. The single object with which it was drafted was to elicit an utterance from some whose known Evangelical principles would give it a weight which my own name would not have in the circles to which Mr. Gladwin thinks to appeal. I doubt not that you, Sir, will allow any who desire to add their adhesion to it after its publication, to send their names to you.—Yours, &c.,

L. G. BOMBAY.

Mahableshwar, May 13.

Sir,—The attention of the undersigned has been called to a letter, published in your issue of Friday, 6th inst., over the signature "A Catholic Layman." The writer records his own indignant protest against certain charges recently levelled with sweeping generality against the whole body of women living under conventual rules in the communion of the Church of Rome, and ends by expressing a hope that Christians of all denominations will support him in so doing.

As Christian men not under the dominion of Rome in doctrine or discipline, we desire to respond to that appeal. With the details of your correspondent's letter we do not concern ourselves. We even retain our liberty of questioning whether the original charges had not better have been left to be forgotten. Nor, again, will any one who reads our signatures need to be told that we are not prepared to offer a collective opinion upon the merits of the conventual rule as such.

But we cannot allow "A Catholic Layman's" appeal to pass without recording our shame and sorrow that any man, who bears the honoured name of a Christian missionary, should have written and published the article in question.

Whatever be the breaches of conventual rule perpetrated now or in the past—and no one thinks of denying that they have been many—the authorities of the Church of Rome being judges, we regard it as a violation alike of truth and of charity to treat the system itself as one of those which exist for "the promotion and sanction" of foul vice under the guise of religion. Some of us have ourselves been witnesses of the self-denying labours of nuns for the moral and physical welfare of the poor and the distressed, and we regard it as a disgrace to the Christian name that charges which may be true of certain abandoned hypocrites within the cloister should be levelled, with reckless promiscuousness, against the whole body which they disgrace.

Sd. L. G. BOMBAY.
S. B. FAIRBANK
R. A. HUME
H. J. BRUCE
JAMES SMITH
L. S. GATES
H. FAIRBANK
C. W. LOY
J. ABBOTT
} American Mission.
D. MACDONALD
R. M. GRAY
} Free Church, Bombay.
W. E. SCOTT, Acting Archdeacon.

RAILWAYS IN THE DECCAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some months ago you announced that sanction had been given to the construction of a rail-road connecting Guzerat with Khandeish. It was also given out that the road would run from Surat *via* Nandurbar to Bhusawal, and a branch line would be thrown out from it, passing through Dhulia to some point of the G. I. P. Railway. Since then, I have read the papers carefully, but I have not found any intimation that the scheme is likely to be set on foot in the immediate future. Has any strain on the finances of the Presidency, due to the scarcity in the Deccan, or some other cause, prevented the carrying out of this useful project? May I point out, if the original conception of the scheme is too large for the means in hand, how the construction of a smaller line would meet all the needs of the case? The chief objects of the line appear to be the opening out of the resources of the Tapti Valley, and the connecting of such important trading places as Nandurbar and Dhulia with Bombay. These ends will be fully attained if the rail-road connects Surat with Nandurbar, following all along the current of the Tapti, and thence proceeds south-east to Dhulia, joining this—the most important station on it—with Manmad *via* Malegaum. The line from Nandurbar to Bhusawal would be of no practical importance whatever; and it is better to connect Dhulia with Manmad once for all, than to have a change of carriages at both Chalisgaum and Manmad in order to make a saving of a few miles, 15 or 20 at most.

A far more important and useful railway scheme has, I believe, never been publicly advocated. A Godaveri Valley Railway would not only bring the northern parts of the Nizam's dominions into communication with Bombay and Hyderabad, but would be, to a large extent, a safeguard against the recurring famines in the Deccan. It will be found on reference to a map that not a single mile of rail exists within the vast quadrilateral which is (roughly speaking) bounded on the west and east by lines joining Bhusawal to Dhond and Wardha to Warangal, and on the north and south by lines joining Bhusawal to Wardha and Dhond to Warangal. This area is not less than 300 miles in its greatest length (east to west) and nearly 200 miles in its breadth (north to south). A line of rail from Manmad to Aurangabad and Jalna, and further east following the course of the Godaveri to Nandair and Nirmul, would very nearly bisect it. This railroad would not only facilitate communications between the northern and southern parts of the Nizam's Dominions, it would develop and throw into general use the resources of the fertile region between the Godavari and the Painganga. A richer soil than in this region is hardly to be met with in the Deccan; and it is remarkable that even in years of pronounced famine in other parts of the Deccan, it has hardly ever experienced scarcity.—Yours, &c.,

K.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL WARD, Commanding the Meerut Circle of Artillery, inspected the Mountain Batteries, at Jutogh, on Tuesday, the usual practices being admirably carried out.

CAPTAIN G. A. WILLIAMS, Military Accounts Department, at present Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, Bombay, has been transferred to the Eastern Circle, Bengal.

A GENERAL court-martial will shortly be assembled at Deesa. Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Sheppard, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, has been appointed Judge Advocate to the general court-martial.

THE undermentioned, having duly qualified, are appointed Acting Paymasters of their respective corps:—Captain H. T. Lyle, Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenants W. Triggs, 3rd Dragoon Guards; M. H. Burne, Sussex Regiment; and H. L. James, Manchester Regiment.

SURGEON-COLONEL F. W. WADE, Administrative Medical Officer, Allahabad, has been granted sixty days' privilege leave; and Major J. E. F. H. Roche, 3rd Dragoon Guards, and Lieutenant Q. G. K. Agnew, Scots Fusiliers, have leave out of India, on private affairs, for twelve and four months, respectively.

A SINGULAR accident, which is worth recording here occurred lately to a young soldier of the Cameronians, at Aldershot, named Northam. He was drilling with, a squad at morning parade and had been at the double for some time when the squad was halted. Before the "stand-at-ease" could be given, the young fellow fainted, and in falling transfixed himself on his bayonet, which entered the throat reaching the windpipe and inflicted a dangerous wound.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—3rd Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant A. E. Webb, from 17th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 22nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant R. R. Vaughan, from 25th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 29th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant H. A. M. Tighe, from 28th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 35th Sikhs.—Major T. H. Goldney, to be Commandant, *vice* Inglis, vacated; Major J. Haughton, to be 2nd-in-command, and Captain L. J. E. Bradshaw, to be Wing Commander. 4th Sikhs.—Lieutenant R. W. Falcon to be Quartermaster.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ACCORDING to the *Indian Daily News*, on Tuesday, Baboo Preo Nath Lahoory, a pleader of the Police Court rushed into the Court of the Northern Division Magistrate, Calcutta, in a state of great alarm, and asked the protection of the Court from a madman. The pleader, who wept all the time, said that this madman had been put up by some of the other pleaders, to insult him; and yesterday morning the madman had actually laid hold of him to the great amusement of the pleaders who laughed at it. The Magistrate asked why Baboo Preo Nath Lahoory did not apply for a process against the pleaders for abetment. At this stage Baboo Kally Prosonno Ghosal, one of the pleaders, informed the Court that the madman seemed to be under the impression that Lahoory Baboo had enticed away his *Begum*, who had taken with her 50 crores of rupees. The Magistrate, addressing Lahoory Baboo, said it was a very serious charge against him; however, he would grant the protection asked for, and ordered the Court Inspector to turn the mad man out. Baboo Preo Nath Lahoory, not satisfied with this, went back to the pleaders' room and dashing his turban on the table, made use of some very unparliamentary expressions towards some of the pleaders, and going before the Commissioner of Police, applied to him also for an order to the Court Inspector to prevent the madman from coming into the Police Court building. Later on, Baboo Preo Nath Lahoory advisedly apologised to the pleaders toward whom he had used language which might have provoked a breach of the peace.

IN regard to the question of linking up the narrow-gauge railway systems of Rajputana and Upper Inda, observes the *Pioneer*, one direction in which a connection could easily be made seems, strangely enough, to have been overlooked. The map shows that between the Rohilkhand-Kumaon and the Cawnpore-Achnera systems is a section of the broad-gauge Oudh and Rohilkhand line. But the Rohilkhand-Kumaon runs into Bareilly, and south-westwards from the latter town is the station of Soron on a little feeder line of the Cawnpore-Achnera. The distances from Bareilly to Soron is only fifty miles, and between the two is Budaun, the head-quarters of a Civil District. The Ganges would have to be bridged near Soron, but beyond this the work would be easy, and a rich district would be opened up on the way. The project is one well worthy of consideration, as the advocates of the broad-gauge could not apparently raise any objection to it. It would place Bareilly, Pilibhit, Kheri and Sitapur in communication with the greatest of all the narrow-gauge systems, the Rajputana-Malwa.

ONCE more, writes the *Pioneer*, the Government of India are compelled to offer a bonus to British soldiers to extend their service in India. The whole garrison artillery and six infantry regiments are invited to provide volunteers, the bonus offered being Rs. 70 for one year's and Rs. 140 for two years' extension. On the last occasion, in 1885-86, the figures were higher, but the necessity than was greater. The moral of the story is that the recruiting at home is extremely unsatisfactory; and that, as appears from the report of the Wantage Committee, the proper stamp of *men* cannot be sent out in sufficient numbers. The half-grown boys who compose the drafts from England die by the hundred after arrival in the country, and the short-service system is becoming more and more discredited so far as India is concerned. The evidence of the Duke of Connaught on this point before the Committee was most valuable, and there are in addition statistics available which show how terrible the mortality now is. The Inspector-General of Recruiting may group his figures how he will, but every commanding officer of British corps in India knows only too well that the right stamp of men are not forthcoming. It is, therefore, imperative to keep as many seasoned soldiers out here as can possibly be induced to stay, and the only way yet suggested in which this can be done, is by granting bounties. The Indian exchequer has to bear the cost, and the taxpayer must make the best of it; but surely public opinion at home should be sufficiently strong to bring about the reforms which are necessary to give India the class of British troops which she requires. It is a national scandal that we should go on paying for the importation of youthful soldiers, the majority of whom die or are invalided without having rendered any service to the country to which they are sent.

A YOUNG Hindu lady was trying to elope from Rawalpindi on the 10th instant, disguised in male attire. She started with a man by the down mail train, but somehow or other her companion was left behind at a roadside station. She got out at Gujarkhan, where she was discovered to be a female. In her possession was a sum of about Rs. 1,000 in cash and jewellery. On being questioned she gave a rambling account of herself, and was brought up here yesterday in charge of the police, who are making inquiries as to her residence, &c.

THE funeral of the doyen among the circus directors of Europe, Ernest Reuz, who died at Berlin, was like the cortege of a Prince. A military band marched in front of the hearse, which was drawn by six horses; the coffin was buried under a pyramid of flowers, among which there were wreaths from high official and military dignitaries; all the best-known of the German circus directors followed in their carriages; and a deputation, consisting of three members of the troupe of the famous Russian circus, Ciniselli had come from Warsaw on purpose to put a floral tribute on the grave of the man who first converted circus-riding into a fine art.

A COW-KEEPER named Scrivens was gored to death by a bull at Stanstead Park, near Havant, Hants. The deceased was crossing the yard in which the animal was kept, when he was suddenly attacked, and, being unable to defend himself, was almost torn to pieces. A lad who saw Scrivens lying in the yard called for help, and two carters armed with forks endeavoured to rescue the unfortunate man; but the bull was so infuriated that it attacked these men and threw one of them on to the roof of a neighbouring shed. He managed to cling there, and probably thus saved his life. The bull was ultimately driven into another yard and the body removed.

THE secret of the Nihilist movement is out at last. All the world may read it as "Anglais et Nihilistes Allies," a pamphlet written by M. Denisow, who hails from Geneva, or at all events whose publisher resides in that capital. The English people and the Foreign Office are at the bottom of the whole business, just as "Pitt's guineas" used to be at the bottom of every misfortune that befell the French. The English, says M. Denisow, are the hereditary enemies of Russia, and the Foreign Office is desperately anxious to spoil the Franco-Russian alliance. The English people, it seems, subscribe to the funds of Nihilist societies, thereby becoming both accomplices and dupes, for the pretended Russian patriots engaged in systematically libelling their country and attacking the beneficent despotism of the Czar are mean, sordid creatures, whose only object is pecuniary gain, and who never do anything at all to bring about the revolution they pretend to advocate. All civilized communities, says M. Denisow, should agree to the extradition of political offenders like Prince Krapotkine and Stepniak, but the suggestion, on his own showing, comes a little late, for he declares that all is going on swimmingly now in Russia, and treason is no more. In fact, in the writer's own words "Nihilism is dead."

BURGLARIES are becoming so frequent in and near Paris that law-abiding citizens are growing accustomed to look after their own interests with the aid of firearms. At an early hour the other morning three men broke into a tavern kept by a M. Mindre, in the Reu Lagrange, and endeavoured to open the till, which was quite empty, the landlord being in the habit of removing the day's receipts to his bed-room. Awakened by the noise, M. Mindre seized a revolver and descended to the shop, whence the burglars at once attempted to escape. M. Mindre fired five shots at them as they retreated, but was only fortunate enough to bring down one, who received all the bullets in various parts of his body. He was conveyed to the hospital in a dangerous condition.

THE NEW PRESS AT MIRAJ.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRAJ, MAY 13.

THE opening ceremony of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory, belonging to Rao Bahadoor A. Sabapathy Moodliar, of Bellary, and Mr. Byramji Framji, was performed, on the 11th inst., with great pomp and ceremony. Passengers travelling beyond or to this station on the Poona branch of the Southern Mahratta Railway must have been struck by the sight of the numerous decorations that Miraj was attired in. All the inhabitants observed the day as a holiday. Crowds of people visited the factory from an early hour in the morning inspecting all the arrangements made for the evening with the keenest possible interest. The whole compound was gaily decorated with banners and flags, and a triumphal arch with the words of "welcome and farewell" was erected near the entrance to the compound. A large pendal was also erected for the accommodation of the guests and was gaily decorated with bunting and evergreens. Friends were invited from different places, and many accepted the invitations. His Highness the Chief of Miraj (senior), who had consented to open the factory himself, arrived that day from Mahableshwar, by the 7 a. m. train. Miraj is pre-eminently situated for a centre of the cotton industry, and its railway position being a central one trade would no doubt in time to come flourish most. The want of some industry of this nature was ever since the advent of railway felt, and one of our most enterprising merchants, well-known throughout India, has come forward as a pioneer of this industry. Visitors were received by Rao Bahadoor Sabapathy and Mr. Byramji. All the space available in the pendal was soon occupied and many had to be accommodated outside the pendal. Exactly at 5-30 p.m. his Highness, accompanied by the State Karbhari arrived, and was most cordially welcomed by the hosts; the whole assembly standing till his Highnes took his seat. Before the arrival of his Highness the junior Chief of Miraj had arrived, he was also most enthusiastically received by the hosts. Amongst those present were observed, besides the Chief of Miraj (junior), Rao Bahadoors Kulian Sitaram Chitray, Soni, and Vaidya, State Karbharis, Miraj (senior) and Miraj (junior) and Sangli respectively, Drs. Godambi and Bhatwedker, Jagirdar of Kunwod, Messrs. Mathews, Joshi, Ramachundra, Mamlutdar, Shiralkar Lakapuri, and several others.

Rao Bahadoor Sabapathy then rose and addressed his Highness as follows.

"Your Highness,—We cannot express in suitable terms the feelings we entertain for the trouble your Highness took in coming all the way from Mahableshwar attended with so much personal inconvenience and to the detriment of other most important calls upon your precious time in kindly accepting our humble invitation to perform the opening ceremony of this Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory," which shows the great interest your Highness takes for the development of such industries in your State. This was a place entirely new to us, where, had it not been for the support, the encouragement and kind concessions your Highness granted, we could not have ventured to make a beginning and commence our operation, at once, for which we beg to tender our grateful thanks. This is, we assure you, a small beginning of our ambition, and hope to be in a position to extend our operations as time goes on, for which, we feel sure, your Highness' Government will be ready to accord the necessary encouragement and support. To increase the commercial prosperity of this town we have to undergo numerous difficulties, a description of which is unnecessary here, but we feel sure of overcoming those difficulties with your Highness' support. It is needless for us to state that the establishment of this factory will be the means of finding occupation for the very large number of poor class of people besides finding employment for the capital possessed by the merchants of this place in the development of the cotton trade. The assistance and advice invariably received to facilitate our work from your Highness' State in general and your Highness' State Karbhari, Mr. Chitray, in particular have been the means of making our task very easy, and for which we beg to offer our most sincere thanks. Before concluding, however, we take this opportunity of expressing our most grateful thanks and acknowledgments to all the railway officials, from the highest to the lowest, for kindly rendering all help, facilities, and encouragement for the development of this industry, which, we are sure, will be mutually advantageous. I have now to request your Highness to declare our factory duly opened."

He then presented a silver key and conducted his Highness to the engine-room—the whole assembly following. His Highness unlocked the door and entered the room, where he was requested by Rao Bahadoor Sabapathy to start the engine. His Highness observed the engine running with the keenest interest, standing there for a while, and then inspected the process of ginning, inquiring with peculiar interest into all the details of the machinery. His Highness then returned to the shamiana, and, on taking his seat, was presented by Rao Bahadoor Sabapathy with the silver key, enclosed in a silver casket of exceedingly pretty workmanship, specially ordered from Madras, with a suitable inscription in honour of the occasion. Rao Bahadoor Chitray, the State Karbhari, at the request of his Highness, in a speech, thanked Rao Bahadoor Sabapathy and Mr. Byramji on behalf of his Highness for the cordial welcome accorded to him and for the kindness in asking his Highness to open the factory. It afforded peculiar satisfaction to his Highness to be so fortunate as to have a factory of the kind in his territory, and as he had the welfare of his subject so much at heart it gave him great pleasure to have come so far from Mahableshwar for the occasion, and for the encouragement of such industry. Mr. Chitray then went on describing the blessings and advantages of railway communication, observing that had it not been for the railway and facilities thereby offered to every sort of enterprise they would not have seen in the air that chimney which they observed that day, even from a distance. He also alluded to the present scarcity, and said that it was the railway which had been the means of lessening the effects of the scanty fall of rain last year which, had it been otherwise, would have told innumerable miseries on the people. He also compared the population of Miraj which showed an increase of nearly 5,000 souls over the last census of 1880. He then, turning to Rao Bahadoor Sabapathy, addressed in a few encouraging words asking them not to get themselves discouraged with the very small business that they might be able to do this year and promised all support and assistance of the State and wished them all success in future years.

On Mr. Chitray taking his seat, Rao Bahadoor Sabapathy rose and thanked his Highness for having accepted their invitation and honoured them by declaring the factory open. He also expressed himself in terms of gratefulness towards his Highness for exhibiting so many signs of his willingness to support and for the encouraging words and kind wishes expressed for the success of their undertaking. Mr. Byramji thanked the whole assembly for responding to their invitation and honouring them with their presence that evening. Distribution of garlands, of flowers and *pan-supari* terminated one of the most enjoyable proceedings.

The State, to further the object of the enterprise, have recently built a new road from the town direct to the factory and taking advantage of this occasion, declared it open for public traffic. Flags stood flying on both sides of the new road.

I have been given to understand that the railway authorities in order to facilitate traffic have taken in hand the building of a new road with a culvert from the goods shed leading to the factory.

His Highness left Miraj for Mahableshwar by the 7 a.m. train yesterday, Rao Bahadoor Sabapathy also left for Belgaum on the same day.

AN analysis of the professions and occupations of the 1,056 candidates for Parliament at the next general election shows that out of 536 Liberal and Irish Nationalist candidates as many as 143 are barristers or solicitors, while out of 520 Conservative and Liberal Unionists 91 are lawyers. Next in numbers come the landowners, of whom 110 are Unionists and 43 Home Rulers. Other professions and occupations are represented as follows among the parliamentary candidates:— Manufacturers, Unionists 76 and Home Rulers 72; merchants, Unionists 25 and Home Rulers 34; newspaper proprietors and journalists, Unionists 13 and Home Rulers 29; brewers and distillers, Unionists 11 and Home Rulers 17; stockjobbers, Unionists 8 and Home Rulers 12; company promoters, Unionist 1 and Home Rulers 5; naval officers, Unionists 4 and Home Rulers 0; army officers, Unionists 34 and Home Rulers 11; peers' sons, Unionists 44 and Home Rulers 8; tenant-farmers, Unionists 5 and Home Rulers 15; retail traders, Unionists 2 and Home Rulers 14; medical profession, Unionists 3 and Home Rulers 13; teaching profession, Unionists 4 and Home Rulers 11; architects and auctioneers, Unionists 2 and Home Rulers 2. There are 31 Labour candidates, of whom 1 is a Conservative; but a number of the remaining 30 Labour candidates are in many cases in direct opposition to the official Gladstonian candidates.

THE LUSHAI OUTBREAK.

A DEMAGIRI telegram of May 11 says:—The enemy are still hanging about in the vicinity of Lungsin. Last night at 11 o'clock a sentry was fired at, but no damage was done. This morning a patrol from Lungsin was sent three-and-a-half miles up the road to Lungleh, and was fired upon at Sirril. The patrol responded by firing a volley at the place from whence the shots came, but as no enemy was seen it is impossible to say whether any harm was done or not. So far no further attempts have been made at cutting the wire between this place and Lungsin.

The weather continues very stormy. Yesterday we had a very heavy storm, and a similar one is raging today. These storms will most likely interfere with the progress of Captain Richardson and his 100 men of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, who are due to-morrow, as the river is rapidly rising again. The recent wet weather, no doubt, also accounts for the apparent inactivity of the enemy on the road between here and Lungleh. The rain is also the cause of spoiling bags of provisions on their way up here, and it would be a very much sounder, as well as a cheaper policy to send up all rations in waterproof bags.

From Fort Aijal, a correspondent telegraphing on the 11th, says: Mr. McCabe is at Bungteya. The western Rajas of Lalrhima and Lienkhunga have sent their mantries into Aijal to inquire most tenderly after their "Bara Saheb," Mr. McCabe. They seem to be all more or less alarmed as to what is going on, for rumour travels fast even in these hills. Evidently the end is approaching, for the Lushais are getting tired and have lost heart. Their splendid stockades have not been defended, and there has not been a shot fired from an ambuscade for more than a fortnight. If the weather, which has been very severe and stormy, would clear up a bit, Mr. McCabe ought not to be long before he secured the Raja of Lalbura, for he has the Rajas of Lalrhima and Selbong, and Poi Boi's head mantries to work with. Nikwe and three head-men of Lenkham have been secured by Mr. Carey. The planters of Sylhet and Cachar may be reassured that there is no fear whatever of any raid being made by their tea gardens for the present, or for years to come, if ever again. The Eastern Lushais are being taught a rough lesson indeed. The troops are keeping well and working splendidly from Jhalnacherra to Bungteya.

Demagiri, May 12. Further details of the taking of Daokhond and the subsequent events are to hand. The Burma Column occupied that place on the evening of the 3rd instant, and not on the 2nd as previously stated. Captain Shakespear, after making a long march from 4-30 a. m. to 6-30 p. m., joined them on the 5th. The road was well stockaded the whole way, step by step, and it would have cost many lives to storm the place had there been any defence. The stockades were all bullet proof.

Beside the Chiefs who were mentioned in my telegram of the 9th instant as having submitted, the Chief of Siloniena has come in. Captain Shakespear intends shelling Kamlova, another refactory chief's village, *en route* back to Lungleh. The Chief Nikwe and three-headmen of the village of Lenkham have also submitted, so that Lungleh will shortly be full of various important prisoners.

Captain Anderson, 3rd Bengal Infantry, with 40 sepoys and a number of coolies, is hard at work making the Klong road passable for the mules of the Burma column. Captain Richardson and 100 men of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, contrary to all expectations, arrived this afternoon. They have made the record journey up so far, and this in the face of a swollen river.

For the first time for many a long day, much to our disappointment, the dak has not arrived up to date. A party of 45 sick, made up of the 3rd Bengal Infantry and Military and Civil Police leaves early to-morrow morning for India. Now that the fresh men have arrived possibly a flying column may be sent to clear out the enemy who have been making such a nuisance of themselves round about Lungsin.

Heavy storms are still the order of the day.

Demagiri May 13. Lieutenant Plowden with 20 men of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, and Mr. Savi, of the Frontier Police, with 10 men of the Dacca Reserve Police, together with a large convoy of provisions, left for Lungsin, this morning, with the object of trying to clear the road between Lungsin and Lungleh, of the enemy who have been doing so much mischief there lately. The bazaar Jemadar of this place, who knows the country round about thoroughly, accompanied the party as guide and interpreter. Dr. Fox, the new Civil Surgeon for the Southern Lushai Hills, whose headquarters are at Lungleh, also left with the same party, as did Mr. Roberts, of the Telegraph Department, who goes up to mend the line between Lungsin and Lungleh, and who will then proceed to Lungleh to see what can be done to repair the Lungleh and Fort Tregear telegraph line.

Yesterday a patrol of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, which went out to look for the enemy at Lungsin, reported that none of the enemy were seen, but it came across fresh foot prints and other signs which show that the enemy is still in the vicinity.

It has been raining hard regularly for the last two days, and the weather looks very much as if the rains had set in in earnest.—*Pioneer.*

THE REMAINS OF A SAXON KING.

THE Dean of Gloucester (the Very Rev. H. Donald M. Spence, D. D.), whose writings upon the famous Abbey of Gloucester bear witness to the great interest he takes in the Cathedral of which he is the custodian claims to have made the very important discovery that the actual remains of Osric, King of Northumbria, who was buried A. D. 729, lie beneath the beautiful shrine erected to his memory, which stands on the right hand of the high altar in the choir of Gloucester Cathedral. This shrine is the work of Abbot Malvern, the last Abbot of Gloucester in the days of Henry VIII., and it has been generally supposed to be merely a memorial—simply a cenotaph, or empty tomb. This supposition probably arose from the distance back to which the interment dates—namely, 1,162 years ago. Britton, in his work on English cathedrals, speaks of the memorial as a cenotaph or empty tomb, and all local guide-books repeat what is now believed to be a mistake. Two panels were taken out of the stone loculus, and a long leaden coffin was disclosed, lying exactly beneath the King's effigy. The contents of the coffin disclosed the remains of a very ancient interment. Much of the cement which had once fastened down the stone effigy of Osric had fallen into the end of the coffin, broken by the weight of the superincumbent figure, and a few small bones discovered mingled with the cement. No attempt was ever made to discover Royal insignia or fragments of vesture, and the remains were left untouched. Dr. Spence claims that by this search he has verified beyond all doubt the statement of Leland in 1540-41, concerning the translation of the remains of the Royal founder of Gloucester Cathedral and that the beautiful tomb, known as Osric's tomb, is no more monument raised in pious memory of the King, but is the actual resting-place of the founder's remains. The importance of the discovery exists in the fact that it is believed that, in the tomb of Osric, Gloucester may claim the guardianship of the oldest known remains of the Saxon kings. Fragments are known to exist in other minsters. Winchester possesses some of the ashes of Kynegils, King of the West Saxons, who died A.D. 643; and at Durham the skull of King Oswald rests with the bones of St. Cuthbert. But beyond these it is not known that the remains of Saxon kings have been preserved.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1891-92 up to 10th May are as follows:—

In the month of March 1892.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	60,536	23,241,740	....
Exports	208,962	1,417,027	....
Net Imports	—*148,426	21,824,713	....

* Owing to large exports to the United Kingdom (Rs. 47,16,625) from Bombay.

To the end of the month of March 1892.—(Progressive.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	1,890,938	101,806,881	....
Exports	761,212	15,534,378	....
Net Imports	1,129,726	86,272,503	....

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1891-92:—

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of March 1892	70,41,794	52,25,269	1,22,67,063
To the end of the month of March 1892 (Progressive)	1,73,49,528	3,96,70,683	5,70,20,211

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of March 1892	64,00,025	47,00,023	1,11,00,048
To the end of the month of March, 1892 (Progressive)	1,47,58,093	4,07,49,751	5,55,07,844

THE frontier paper regrets to hear that a message has been received from Gilgit that Captain Stewart, the Political Officer, who acted as galloper to Colonel Durand in the recent campaign, and after the latter was wounded superintended the forwarding of supplies from Gilgit, is lying seriously ill of small-pox.

THE THEOSOPHICAL "WHITE LOTUS DAY."

"WHITE LOTUS DAY" was celebrated on Sunday at the headquarters of the Theosophical Society, Adyar, with much ceremony. It will be remembered that Colonel Olcott had arranged to carry out the wishes of Madame Blavatsky that the anniversary of her death should be annually observed by the reading of passages from the "Bhagavad Gita" and the "Light of Asia" at a meeting of friends at the Theosophical Society's headquarters, Adyar, and an executive order was issued by him only a few days ago arranging for a small gathering.

The President took the chair at noon and opened the proceedings by explaining in a few words the object of the meeting, after which he requested some of the Brahmins present to recite some selected passages from the Sanscrit text of the Bhagavad Gita. The President then read the English version of this Sanscrit recitation from one of the volumes of "*The Sacred Books of the East*" and called the Parsee, Mobed Rustomjee, to the platform. That gentleman explained that he had been deputed by the Bombay Branch of the Society to attend as their representative to express their affectionate reverence for the memory of Madame Blavatsky and their determination to carry on the work with all possible vigour which she laid out for the Society. He then read from the Zenda Vesta some verses invoking the blessing of the *Fravarshis*,—an ancient Zend word which has the same significance as the English expressions "Higher Ego," or spiritual self of man. It is the belief of the Parsees that these great personages who have passed through the limited circle of human existence still take an interest in the progress of mankind, and that their benign influence can be drawn to those who are pure in heart and have spiritual aspirations. It was remarked that the sound and rhythm of the Zendic language closely resembled those of the Sanscrit. The Parsee gentleman observed that inasmuch as Madame Blavatsky had unselfishly worked for the good of humanity, leaving behind her a great body of noble teachings, she might fairly be classed among the *Fravarchis*, and that he had accordingly included her name and also that of Colonel Olcott under that category.

Mr. S. E. Gopala Charlu, the Recording Secretary of the Society and the adopted son of the late Pundit N. Bashya Charriar, then read a paper on the mystical significance of the white lotus. The paper was of an highly interesting and instructive character, and its reading was greeted with much applause. The white lotus, he said, was a flower full of mystical significance and to the nations of Egypt, India and Greece denoted the symbol of cosmic evolution and the supremacy of spirit over matter. It was significant of the effect of Madame Blavatsky's teaching which had the tendency to vindicate the supremacy of the spiritual over the physical man.

Colonel Olcott then said that among the books which had done more than any others to win the respect of Western nations for Eastern philosophy, the two which Madame Blavatsky had designated in her will for that day's readings stood pre-eminent. They had heard extracts from the "Bhagavad Gita" and he would select those splendid passages of "Light of Asia" which described the joyous thrill that ran through Nature on the morning after Prince Siddhartha gained supreme wisdom, or *gnyanum* and became Buddha. He had the good fortune to possess Sir Edwin Arnold's manuscript draft of those passages, which had been presented to him by the author in London several years ago. Each document, as they would see, was attested by Sir Edwin's certificate of its presentation to himself (the speaker). Colonel Olcott then read several passages, and his rendering of the concluding verse roused the enthusiasm of the meeting. The reader said that he doubted if in the whole range of literature there was a passage which so clearly and so beautifully expressed the idea common to both Hindu and Buddhist religions, that the miseries of life consequent upon the misery of re-birth in the physical body, are the result of ignorance, and that the only method of escape from this "vicious circle" is by the attainment of knowledge.

The President then called upon any friends of Madame Blavatsky who wished to make some remarks to come forward. The invitation was accepted by Mr. C. Kotiah, Retired Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Mr. C. Streenevasa Iyengar, of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, both of whom delivered appropriate addresses.

Colonel Olcott next delivered an address upon the life and works of the late Madame Blavatsky.—*Madras Mail.*

NAPOLEON'S PROJECTED INVASION OF ENGLAND.

"N. M.," a correspondent to whose letter the *Times* gives prominence, enforces, in replying to some statement contained in General Marbot's memoirs, the overwhelming necessity for England of retaining the command of the sea. He writes:—

"In the notice of Mr. A. J. Butler's translation of General Marbot's memoirs your reviewer mentions that, in the General's opinion, Napoleon's projected invasion of England had more than fair chances in its favour. It failed, according to Marbot, through the faults of Villeneuve, who went out of his way to Cadiz to pick up the Spanish fleet when he had sufficient ships of his own to have swept the Channel. It is surprising, especially since Lanfrey and H. Taine have dispelled so much of the cloud of fable by which many of Napoleon's proceedings were obscured, that no Frenchman should have once and for ever vindicated the unfortunate Villeneuve's reputation. It is perhaps more surprising that there should still be many people in England who believe that Napoleon's strategy had nearly gained for him an overwhelming superiority in the English Channel. This astonishing superstition was most widely preached by Alison and Thiers, from the latter of whom Marbot—as a perusal of vol. I. of the French edition of his memoirs makes evident—got his ideas on the subject of the Boulogne invasion project. The superstition is astonishing, because it is not only opposed to all probability but is also opposed to abundant and readily accessible evidence. On it is based the whole case of those who maintain the facility of the invasion of England. The fact is that if Villeneuve had succeeded in collecting all the 60 ships of the line with which Napoleon desired to see him enter the English Channel, he would not even then have gained the command of its waters or have had a numerical superiority over the British fleet. The supposed 'decoying' away of that fleet to the West Indies, when translated into the language of fact, really means that of the 103 seagoing ships of the line which James tells us we had in commission in 1805 Nelson took ten with him across the Atlantic. Villeneuve having returned to the neighbourhood of Europe was defeated by Calder, who had only three-quarters of his force, on July 22. The *Naval Chronicle* for 1805 (vol. xiv., pp. 67 *et seq.*) contains an abstract of the British efficient force corrected to July 20, 1805, and the names of the individual ships are given. From this it appears that, omitting those in the Mediterranean and those with Nelson, we had 63 ships of the line, besides six smaller 'two deckers,' in the British and Irish Channels and on the coasts of Spain and Portugal. If it is said that these were scattered it can be replied that they were not more scattered than the Franco-Spanish groups of ships which they watched; and that the junction of our several squadrons easily and certainly followed a similar operation on the part of the enemy. In addition to a superior line-of-battle force we had in the same waters 51 frigates and 62 smaller vessels, besides the floating batteries, bombs, and gunboats, numbering 110, to which was specially assigned the duty of dealing with the 'invasion flotilla.' Thus, supposing that Villeneuve had got into the Channel with 60 sail of the line he would have found himself largely outnumbered and not confronted by only 15 sail as Napoleon professed to think he would be. This was perfectly well known to the authorities in England, who, indeed, had taken special precautions that it should be so. If it was not made known to the public, no doubt the reason was a desire to prevent the enemy from learning how our force was disposed."

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 7th May, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	39,495	37,458	2,037	...	81,859	..
Goods	80,576	81,559	..	983	1,43,672	..
Other earnings	8,270	11,123	..	2,853	12,343	..
Weekly total	1,28,341	1,30,140	..	1,799	..	..
Aggregate	21,61,178	19,26,304	..	..	2,37,874	..

UZAR KHAN OF NAGAR, after being presented to the Resident in Kashmir at Srinagar, was sent to the Hari Parbat Fort, where he will remain as a State prisoner. His four attendants will remain with him, but they will be at liberty to go wherever they like.

A MUTUAL SHIPPING COMPANY.

THE dissent which has so often and for so long a period been expressed in all Anglo-Indian circles, regarding the rates charged for passage and freight by the existing steamship lines running between English and Indian ports, has now, writes *Money*, crystallised itself into a more or less concerted plan. As it is obviously impossible in the absence of a railroad to the East for military men, civilians, merchants, and traders to boycott the shipping companies whose steamers run regularly between India and the mother country, they have decided to form an "Indian Passage and Freight" Co-operative Society or Company, based upon mutual principles. In much the same way were Mutual Insurance Offices devised by our forefathers, and the only wonder is that when the enormous passenger and goods traffic between Bombay and London, or Calcutta and Liverpool is considered, the idea was not formulated and carried into operation years ago. The facts and incentives cited by those who have thrown in their sympathies, and announce themselves ready to throw in their money also to a common or mutual pool for the due protection of their interests, may briefly be given as follows:—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company carry first-class passengers to Sydney, a distance from London of some 12,500 miles, for £60, in new sixteen-knot boats, maintained in the highest state of efficiency, because in this voyage they meet with the competition of the fine steamers belonging to the Orient, Messageries Maritimes, and North German Lloyd Companies, as well as of other lines. To Indian ports such independent competition is non-existent, and the P. and O. Company charge a first-class fare from London to Bombay—6,600 miles—of £68, in twenty-one-year-old thirteen-knot boats, such as the Indus, Khedive, Peshawur, &c. In other words, the contention of Anglo-Indians is that Australian passengers are carried nearly double the distance in newer, faster, and better-equipped steamers for a charge of £8 less.

This apppears to be a reasonable grievance, and as a counterblast to the above-named terms a combination, claiming to be purely defensive, has been formed of the military, civil and official travelling community, supported by many of the leading tea, indigo, and coffee planters who propose to ask all others by a prospectus to take moderate amount of shares in a "Mutual" or Co-operative Shipping Company, as an earnest that they will travel and ship produce and goods by the new line, and not be tempted away by the "ring" if it reduces its fares—as they anticipate it will—as merely a temporary lure to break the back of the new company. Tea gardens alone pay something approximating £4,000,000 sterling in freights to this shipping ring. The inducement held out by the promoters of the Mutual Company is that its patrons and its shareholders will save largely in freight, and also secure good dividends upon the money subscribed. Moreover, the leading spirits of this enterprise point to the high price of both P. and O. and British India Steam Navigation stock, and also to the handsome dividends paid to the proprietors of each security, many of whom contribute no quota of freight, and have never set foot upon shipboard. We are informed from India that many influential men have pledged their support, provided that those in India undertake to travel and ship their goods exclusively by the proposed co-operative line. We must say that from the data accorded—in which, of course, serious flaws may be detected—the Anglo-Indians have grievances. Owing to the fall in exchange salaries of all officials are now nearly 33 per cent. less than they were years ago, while military men are deploring the cessation, this year, of troopship passages. They feel that mere representation is useless. Monopolists, they urge, are as devoid of conscience as money-lenders and equally deaf to all appeals. Both are as a rule opposed to concessions. No *suaviter in modo* treatment has been found efficacious, nor ever will be; and not until the *fortiter in re* proposal of a separate line of steamers has actually been in operation for a level of twelve months, will the old-established line concede a single rupee, either in freight or passage-money. Indian society is powerful, and if once a list of good names can be secured it will quickly become the fashion to travel by the new line. A few hundred, or even a few score of important estate proprietors would also suffice to guarantee full cargoes to three or four steamers, while the saving effected must enable such persons to under-sell their rivals who continue to pay the Indian tea rate of 1891-92. Ceylon yet remains to be approached, and planters, distracted by the decine in the price of tea, are likely enough to be found in a mood compliant enough for falling in with any plan by which charges can be reduced. Already an agitation is afoot in Colombo regarding the high rates of marine insurance, and a mutual merchants' insurance scheme is now being devised. The premium of 1 per cent. is exorbitant, one company alone, the Ceylon Plantations paying as much as £400 a year for marine insurance. If Ceylon planters and merchants are exercised with such a mote as this, it can surely be expected that they will discern the beam with which their brethren on the mainland are grappling.

While this mutual scheme is brewing, it may be that one of the other companies, such as the "Union," will hit upon the plan to step into the gap and invade foreign territory by opening an Indian route on terms far more favourable than those of the Peninsular and Oriental or the British India Companies. But a line like the Union would have to make sure of support before venturing into the enemy's camp, and on the whole would deem the policy both expensive and rash. We shall, therefore, watch the development of the "Indian Passage and Freight Co-operative Society" with a great deal of interest.

AN ASTRONOMER'S SAD END.

An inquest has been held at Bidston, Cheshire, on the body of Mr. John Hartnup, astronomer to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, who had been killed by falling from the top of the observatory, situate on Bidston-hill. The deceased, who was a member of the Royal Astronomical Society, a Fellow of the Meteorological Society, and a member of the Liverpool Astronomical Society, succeeded his father as astronomer to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, in 1885, and was thoroughly familiar not only with the Bidston Observatory but with its predecessor, on the Liverpool side of the Mersey, being born in the old observatory. One of Mr. Hartnup's duties was to inspect from time to time, both day and night, the anemometers which are placed on the flat roof of the building, and which register automatically the force and direction of the wind. The driving portions of these instruments are a set of fan-wheels and a set of cups so arranged as to catch the wind, and in the lower room the motions are registered by pencils upon drums of prepared paper. To insure accuracy in calculations it is necessary that these fan-wheels and cups should be continually moving and Mr. Hartnup went up to the roof between 6 and 7 o'clock, on the morning of April 21, to examine them, as he was accustomed to do. He somehow fell from the top, and was picked up unconscious on the gravel walk. A doctor was brought, but life was extinct.

The only witness called at the inquest was the deceased's sister-in-law, Miss Hammond, who said that Mr. Hartnup was 51 years of age. She was on the stairs at the time of the accident, and saw him just toppling over the roof of the observatory. She had seen him about a quarter of an hour before, and he seemed very well in health. At the time Mr. Hartnup fell he was looking up at the anemometers and quite close to the low wall skirting the roof. He stood with his back to the wall and just as she saw him he called out something and fell over the wall on to the ground below. He had always considered the wall a dangerously low one, and had cautioned witness not to go too near it when she went on the roof. She did not know that he had made any complaints to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board about the wall. For some time past he had been troubled with giddiness, but he had not consulted a doctor about it, as he thought it would wear off.

The Rev. Mr. Buckler, who was in attendance said the wall in question was exactly 20 inches height. The Coroner.—That is very low, dangerously low, looking at the situation. It is at the very highest point of this range. (To Miss Hammond).—I suppose these attacks of giddiness would come on very suddenly? Witness.—Yes. Whilst out for a drive one day recently, an attack came on, and I had to bring him home by train; otherwise he was a healthy looking man. I saw him immediately after he fell, and I think he must have been killed on the spot.

Dr. Harris, who saw the body afterwards, said the neck had been broken.

The jury, in returning a verdict of "Accidental death," added a presentment that the wall was too low for the purpose for which it was erected, and strongly recommended the Dock Board to have the wall supervised and heightened, with the view of affording full protection to anyone in future.

SOME natives of Barbar, who have recently arrived in Srinagar, say that the Amir of Kabul has, on suspicion of their abusing the Amir's religion, beheaded 500 Hazalbashes, and has put Bakir Shah, a Kazalbash Chief, in a dark cell after cutting off his right arm.

THE GARIBALDI OF AFRICA.

"SEVEN years in the Soudan," a book which has lately appeared in an Engligh dress, contains the life story of Romolo Gessi Pacha, an Italian soldier and explorer, of whom little has been hitherto known outside his own country. He was the son of a lawyer of Ravenna, and was born at Constantinople in 1831, in which city his father had settled as a political refugee. A quick-witted, well-educated lad, Romolo Gessi, in consequence of his skill as a linguist, was taken into the office of the English Consul at Bucharest, where he remained till the declaration of hostilities against Russia by the Allies. During the war in the Crimea he not only rendered important service as an interpreter, but also in connection with various secret expeditions. Whilst serving in the Crimea, Gessi met Gordon, and the acquaintance between the two men swiftly ripened into friendship. When peace was proclaimed, they were called by duty in different directions, and Gessi, perhaps fired by his friend's example, offered his sword to his country and served for a term of honourable years with distinction in the Army of Italy. When Gordon was appointed Governor of the Soudan in 1873, he summoned his old friend on his side, and as a Colonel in the Army of the Khedive Gessi ably seconded the hero of Khartoum in his work on the White Nile. In the spring of 1876, Gessi Pacha was appointed leader of an exploring party and in this capacity he ascended the Nile and circumnavigated Lake Albert, and at the same time solved geographical problems which had baffled all previous travellers. Like Livingstone and Gordon, he was filled with hatred of the slave trade, and wherever he went in the Soudan he did his best to crush the inhuman traffic. His activity in this direction brought as its inevitable reward suspicion and dislike on the part of highly-placed officials in the service of the Khedive, and on his return from Lake Albert, Gessi was offered the lowest decoration in the gift of the Egyptian Government—a slight which was rendered all the more significant by the honours showered on his companions. Quick-tempered and impulsive, as well as chivalrous and generous, Gessi was too proud a man to submit tamely. He resigned his commission, and returned to Italy, where he received a public ovation and a gold medal. Two years later, when Gordon needed his services again to help to subdue Suleiman in the Bahr-el-Ghazal Gessi at once forgot to nurse any longer his wounded pride, and hastened to the aid of the beleagured English soldier. It was, however, not only personal friendship which drew him back to the Soudan, but the desire to take part in an expedition against the slave hunters, of whose atrocities he already knew more than most men. Greatly to his own satisfaction, he received a sort of roving commission and was placed in command of a small military expedition. It was in this way that the wonderful series of compaigns against the Arab slave hunters began, which won for Gessi Pacha the title that the Italians give him to-day—the Garibaldi of Africa. It is impossible to relate in this column, even in outline, the story of his subsequent career, though there are one or two facts in it which deserve even here to be placed on record, and which speak for themselves. He proved himself to be a bold soldier, and after many hardships and hairbreadth escapes, he quelled the rebellion which Suleiman had brought about in the Soudan, and arrested—for the time, at all events—the traffic in flesh and blood throughout Bahr-el-Ghazal and its dependencies. When peace had been once more restored, Gessi Pacha threw himself with the same indomitable energy into the work of re-organisation. He opened canals, constructed boats, established schools, organised a native army of defence and disbanded his own Arab troops as soon as he discovered that their sympathies were with the slave dealers. In the end, the influence of the rich Arab merchants of Cairo was too powerful for him, and he was peremptorily recalled at the very moment when he was doing splendid service not merely for the Egyptian Government, but in the cause of humanity. He had passed through terrible privations, and was broken in health, and he died a discredited and almost heart-broken man, in the hospital, at Suez, on the 30th of April, 1881. This book is made up chiefly of the journals which Gessi Pacha kept on his march through Equatorial Africa, and it forms one of the most sticking indictments of the slave trade which we have ever read. The translators have caught with tolerable exactness the spirit of the original, but they have fallen into a few awkward blunders. The character of the man, as revealed in this book, is one of great nobility, and we close it with the impression that Gessi Pacha was a brave and disinterested soldier, though proud to a fault and too hasty of temper.

STELLER PHOTOGRAPHY.

ACTIVE operations with regard to the projected photographic atlas of the stars have now begun. The first photograph from the Cape has (says the *Times*) already reached England and will doubtless soon be introduced to the scientific world through the medium of the Royal Astronomical Society. The plate takes in a square portion of the southern heavens less than four times the apparent diameter of the moon; it would be hidden by a shilling held at arm's length, and contains about 50,000 stars. Three hours' exposure of the plate were necessary for the result, thus yielding sufficient testimony to the excellence of the instruments used and the skill of the staff employed, for to the uninitiated observer it would seem no light thing to keep the camera continuously directed for so long a time to exactly the same point in the heavens. A brief history of the events which have led to such a result will not be uninteresting. Argelander in 1846 published a catalogue of 22,000 stars, and later determined, up to the ninth degree, the positions and comparative brightness of about 320,000 stars—from the North Pole to 2deg. south of the Equator. His pupil, Schonfeld, continued the work some 21de. further south. Steller photography may be said to have begun in 1882, when Dr. Gill, Astronomer Royal at the Cape, with a very small staff and imperfect apparatus obtained a photograph of the comet of that year before it became visible in northern latitudes. The photograph and others suggested by the experiment, though the plates were exposed for a comparatively short time, revealed many stars hitherto invisible to the best telescopes, and naturally attracted much attention in the scientific world. On Dr. Gill's solicitation, the Royal Society undertook to provide the funds for the maintenance at the Cape of a skilled photographer, in order that, by means of photographic plates, steps might be taken to do for the stars of the southern hemisphere what Argelander had intiated for those of the north. The staff at the Cape Observatory was too small to undertake the calculations necessary to determine the position of the stars shown; but the work was undertaken by Professor Kapteyn, of the Groningen University. The assistant sent out by the Royal Society was well selected. Owing to Captain Abney's illness in 1882 his pupil, Mr. C. Ray Woods, was sent out to Egypt to photograph the corona of the sun during the eclipse of that year. He was sent on a similar mission to the Caroline Islands at the eclipse of 1883, and conducted in 1884 some photographic experiments on the Riffel for Dr. Huggins. In January of 1885 he was accordingly sent out to assist Dr. Gill, and under his direction has since been engaged on the photographic portion of the catalogue referred to. The Royal Society at the end of the first two years did not see its way to continue the grant, and it speaks much for Dr. Gill's devotion to his task that he defrayed the expenses of the completion of the work out of his own pocket. Professor Kapteyn has completed about 80 per cent. of his work, so that before long we may expect the publication of the result. But even in 1887 there was sufficient promise, and on Dr. Gill's suggestion a conference of astronomers of all nations was held in Paris, when it was decided to form, by the help of photography, a map and catalogue of stars down to the eleventh magnitude. Great delay has naturally been occasioned owing to the time required for the manufacture of the necessary instruments, but no doubt further intelligence will be made public before long. Still, all honour is due to the Cape Observatory for its energy in the matter. Dr. Gill succeeded in retaining the services of Mr. C. Ray Woods, already an expert in the work, and Mr. Power (of the Greenwich Observatory) was added to the staff as a computor. If the sky was clear the second photograph was taken at the Cape on the night of March 23, and if successful should be now on its way to England.

SENHOR MARIANNO CARVALHO, Portuguese ex-Minister of Finance, has had an adventure of a somewhat alarming character at Lisbon. A stranger called upon him, and stating that he wished to speak to him privately, was ushered into the ex-Minister's presence. On the servant withdrawing from the room the visitor suddenly drew a revolver, and pointing it at the statesman's head, demanded the immediate payment of 500 milreis (about £110). Senhor Carvalho retained his presence of mind, and thinking that he had to deal with a madman, handed the stranger part of the amount demanded and said that the remainder would be sent on to any place he might appoint. His visitor consented to this proposal, took the amount offered, and left the house. Senhor Carvalho at once informed the police of the matter, and later in the day the robber was arrested.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home papers.*]

IT is being pointed out by Australian authorities that the results of the harvests of the past year do not give much encouragement to those persons who desire to stimulate wheat-growing enterprise in Australia. There was an aggregate decrease of 105,000 acres in the wheat area of South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales. Compared with 1886 there was a decrease from 3,571,000 acres to 3,109,000, a contraction of 462,000 acres. The endeavour to force farmers to grow wheat by protective duties has therefore failed, indeed it is asserted that Protection is rapidly killing the industry. South Australia was a wheat-growing country long before any duty was imposed, and when the 10 per cent tax was put on it had already 1,900,000 acres under wheat. During the next year or two this area was reduced by 100,000 acres. The duty was again increased to 2s. per cental, and the wheat area of the colony has declined to 1,544,000 acres. In spite of duties the Victorian wheat area has only increased 14,000 acres within the last four years, being last year 1,247,000 acres. In New South Wales the area has fluctuated with climatic conditions, but without duties the general tendency has been to expansion. The area last year was only 318,000 acres, against 389,000 acres five years ago, but this decrease is fully accounted for by the inability of the farmers to sow their seed at the usual time, a condition which did not prevail in the other colonies. Compared with the figures ten years ago the expansion in New South wales has equalled the expansion in Victoria within the same period. A duty has now been imposed in New South Wales, but as the farmers have at the same time been handicapped by duties on clothing, furniture, implements and other requirements, the industry is scarcely likely to be stimulated. The "Sydney Morning Herald" argues that what is occurring seems to show that Australia cannot compete with other countries in wheat production for the British market, and certainly not under protective tariffs.

The fall in the gold price of silver is naturally receiving a large amount of attention in Mexico, seeing that the exports of that article in one form or another constitute such a very large percentage of the total exports of the country. The Mexican papers are also very keenly following the discussions that are now taking place both in this country and in India as to the measures to be taken to remedy the evil. The "Mexican Financier" in its last issue, of April 2, argues that as silver declines in price capital in Mexico will seek new channels, and it states that there are undoubted indications of a greater tendency to invest capital in agriculture. The paper quoted considers that one result of the fall in silver will be a greater increase in the cultivation of coffee in Chiapas, Oaxaca, Vera Cruz, and Tabasco; and the time is being looked forward to when the United States, with its rapidly growing population at so short a distance from the producing markets, will be a larger consumers of Mexican agricultural products. The paper referred to, nevertheless, like the Indian authorities, does not believe that the lower the price of silver the better it is for the export trade of a country. It argues that there is a point from which silver cannot decline without great harm resulting even to agriculturists in the producing country, seeing that a fall in the gold value of the white metal tends to advance the silver prices of all foreign goods imported. As regards Mexico, this increase in prices would be seriously felt by planters and purchasers of foreign merchandise and machinery for mining purposes. Further, it points out that a further depreciation in the price of silver would bring about serious economic changes as affecting the whole community, as the closing of mines would mean a falling off in the yield of taxes and would render it necesssary for the Government to entirely reconstruct its system of taxation. The same payer in its financial review of the markets refers again to the fall in the gold price of silver and the discussions in this country, and incidentally remarks that if silver were to remain at its present low level there would have to be a readjustment of values, and the effect would be felt on the trade of the country, and especially on the import trade.

The projected erection of a cotton factory at Ipswich, in Queensland, by the Queensland Cotton Company is expected by the "Brisbane Courier" to give an impetus to cotton cultivation by small agriculturists for many miles round that centre. The factory enterprise is apparently only on a small scale, but the Brisbane paper thinks the ultimate success of cotton manufacturing in the colony is reasonably certain. The Queensland Woollen Company has done well, in spite of several adverse circumstances. While heavily protected competitors are being shut up in Victoria, the Queensland Woollen Company is discussing an extension of operations. In purchasing raw material it had further to compete with English and foreign buyers at a disadvantage; for wool-growers prefer to send home their entire clips, not caring to break large quantities by disposing of small parcels to a local factory. The Cotton Company will not require to fight against the same odds. It will have no rivals nearer than America, where labour is dear, although calicoes are of first-rate quality, or than England, where labour is cheaper, but where the raw material is imported. In addition to this, Ipswich fabrics will be made from fibre expressly grown for their manufacture. There will be no rival in the buying field, and the enterprise therefore takes somewhat the nature of a partnership between the Company and the farmers. In 1861 it was declared by English experts that Australian cotton fibre was of superior quality to American and, for several years, the bonus then paid in Queensland and the effect of the American War upon Manchester supplies, were sufficient to cause a somewhat heavy production of cotton in the Ipswich and Maryborough districts. With the expiration of these adventitious aids, however, the industry ceased to exist.

According to Adelaide advices, a serious dispute has arisen between New South Wales and South Australia with reference to the application of the new Customs tariff of the former colony in the Barrier region. It appears that an official notification has been issued in Sydney to the effect that all goods not imported direct to Broken Hill *via* New South Wales ports shall pay not only the New South Wales duty upon original invoice rates plus 10 per cent., but the New South Wales duty upon those rates with 10 per cent added plus the South Australian duty and all charges up to the point at which they reach the border. This is in direct violation of the ordinary custom of trade, which allows of goods being conveyed in bond and admitted to the colony in which they are to be consumed upon payment of the duty of that colony. In other words, it is intended to ignore the practice of conveying in bond except in respect of articles aclually consigned to New South Wales for consumption there. This regulation is obviously directed against the trade of Adelaide merchants. Indeed, it is stated, the Sydney Treasurer makes no secret of the fact that the intention is to handicap them and throw the business into the hands of New South Wales traders. 'He considers,' observes the "South Australian Register," 'that Adelaide has long enough enjoyed the advantage of its geographical position in relation to Broken Hill, and that henceforth it should be content to labour under the drawback which the new rule entails. He evidently takes no account of the fact that the people of the Barrier may be prejudiced by the new arrangement. The blessings of Protection having been conferred on New South Wales, all its inhabitants are expected to thankfully accept the incidental disadvantages. He finds in the recently adopted tariff an instrument ready to his hands for dealing a blow at competitors with New South Wales traders, and he has the will to make it as deadly as he can, irrespective of the reflex effect upon the residents of Broken Hill.' The Adelaide paper goes on to say that the policy thus initiated is so unprecedented and so unneighbourly that it is difficult to believe that it will be persisted in.

Mr. H. P. Gaddum writes to the "Manchester Guardian":—Attention is being so widely called to the fall in the value of silver that it is apparently the impression of many that the aim of bimetallists is directed chiefly to arresting this fall, and there is great danger that the chief factor in this currency disturbance, the appreciation of gold, may be lost sight of. I became a bimetallist about ten years ago, under the teaching of our present Chancellor of the Exchequer, who showed us most plainly that the adoption of the gold standard in Germany had brought about since 1873 a very serious increase in the value of this metal. Foreseeing that the consequent fall in the value of property and commodities of all kinds from this source alone was bound under the growing increased use of gold to continue—this has remained the pivot of my bimetallic faith,—I look on the fall in the gold price of silver merely as the barometric indication measuring the stages in the scramble for gold. At present this barometer indicates that we are undergoing the process of having, through much suffering, to accustom ourselves to the pinch and great disturbance resulting from a further sharp advance in the value of gold, in consequence of Austria having decided to adopt this metal as its standard and to absorb as a preliminary 20 millions of gold (and this probably without parting with any silver). To-day it is Austria who by her action is disturbing the relation of gold to property and commodities; to-morrow some other country may wish to follow her example, and we shall witness a further appreciation of gold and a fresh series of troubles. Meanwhile the commerce of the whole world remains at the mercy of these isolated dabblers in finance, whereas international bimetallism would provide an effective remedy for the multitude of evils accruing since 1873, and due solely to a dislocated and contracting currency. I for one am not content to fold my arms, as the monometallists do, and adhere to the present policy of allowing the advance in the value of gold to go on indefinitely, as under present conditions it must do, whilst the conditions of trade and agriculture can only drift from bad to worse.

NOTICES.

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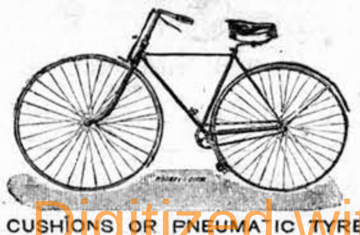

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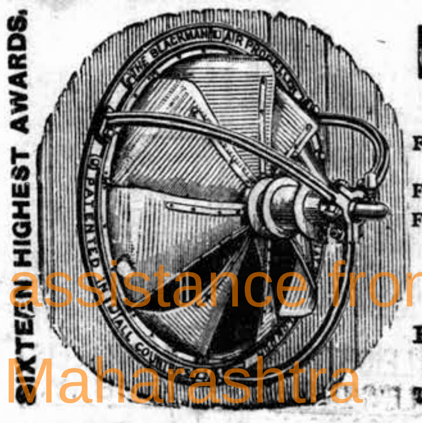

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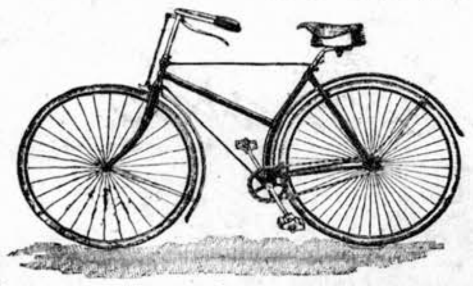

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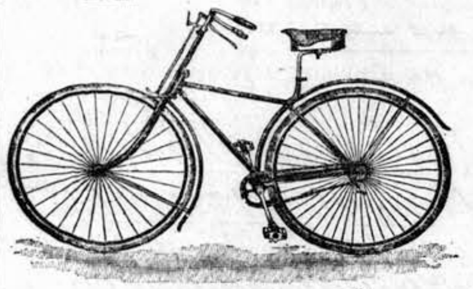

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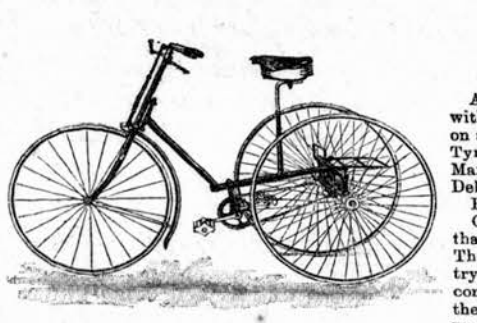

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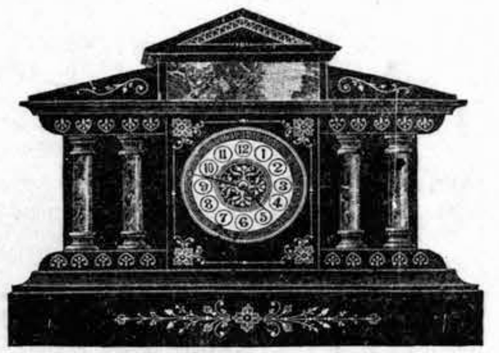

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